THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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REFORM OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE recent legal proceedings instituted by the Board of Customs against one of the most respectable public companies in the city of London—proceedings in which the Board was proved to have conducted its business, not only in a most careless, but in a most vexatious manner, has directed no ordinary amount of attention to the constitution and powers of this department. A Select Committee of the House of Commons has simultaneously been collecting evidence upon the subject, from which some painfully interesting particulars may be gleaned, of the manner in which the irresponsible autocracy, called the Board of Customs, affects the vast trade of this empire.

Although the general public may not experience it, every traveller and every merchant in the kingdom feels to his cost that the English Custom-House is a gigantic nuisance. When the Englishman goes abroad, he is sometimes subjected to delay, inconvenience, and incivility at the *douanes* and custom-houses of the Continent; and if it be his first visit to "foreign parts," he is apt to indulge in feelings the very reverse of amiable towards all such establishments and their officials. But no sooner does he return to his own country, and learn the inexpressible misery of landing with his luggage at Dover, Southampton, or, most horrible of all, at London, than he acknowledges the injustice he has done to our Continental neighbours, and considers a French or any other foreign custom-house a perfect Elysium of ease and happiness, compared with the Pandemonium of torture into which he is plunged on his arrival in his native land. The English law supposes every man honest till he is found to be the reverse; but the English Custom-House acts on no such charitable maxim with regard to travellers. In Thames-street, it supposes every man and woman to be a cheat and a smuggler, and thinks it no wrong to treat them accordingly. If any thing could diminish or put an end to the proverbial love of Englishmen for foreign travel, it would be the annoyance inflicted upon them at their return by the officials of her Majesty's Customs. The only means by which a man can land in comfort upon the English soil, is to travel without other luggage than a razor and a tooth-brush, and to buy his shirts as he goes, and leave them behind him, as some have actually done. With his whole wardrobe upon his back, he may perchance feel like a free man when he puts his foot on British ground; but if he have so much as a carpet-bag, and persists in coming to London, he will, in all probability, be treated like a slave and a felon. At Dover or Folkestone he may receive more respectful treatment; but at the head-quarters, in Thames-street, there is no trial of patience or temper to which he is not ruthlessly and needlessly subjected.

But such tyranny and hardship do not form the greatest of the nuisances that are laid to the blame of the Customs department. It is the manner in which the Board affects the magnificent and daily extending trade of the country, that is the most insupportable evil. According to the evidence given by the chairman of the Board before the Parliamentary Committee, an importer who would pass goods through the Custom-house for home consumption, must comply with no less than nineteen different forms. When goods not subject to duty are entered outwards, the forms with which the exporter must comply are nine in number, of which it may safely be said that eight are useless, and that the ninth—a matter of pure statistical information for the benefit of the Government—ought not to be a burden upon the time or the capital of the merchant. For an export entry of goods which may be subject to an *ad valorem* or other duty, the cumbrousness of the machinery of the Custom-house may be imagined, when it is stated that the forms to be gone through by the unhappy merchant are twenty-one in number, and that a want of compliance, intentional or unintentional, with any one of them, subjects him to the detention, or to the damage or loss of his property. If the goods, whatever they may be, are not described in the way that suits the capricious judgment of an inspector who may happen to know nothing whatever of their real quality or value, they may be seized, and detained till the merchant loses his chances of a market for them. If it be clearly proved, on his remonstrance, that the ignorant or malevolent official was in the wrong, he has no redress; he has to put up with the injury, and thank his fortune that he did not lose his goods as well as his chance of disposing of them.

So vexatious are the proceedings of the numerous officials of the Board, in the various ports and outports of the kingdom, that, upon an average, no less than 15,000 complaints are annually lodged against them by the mercantile community, or nearly 300 a week, or 50 every working day. The manner in which these complaints are received and adjudicated upon by the Board is among the most serious of the grievances alleged against it. When the Board receives a complaint, it refers the matter to the person whose conduct or judgment is impugned, or to the superior officers of his department; upon whose report, without hearing the evidence of the complaining party, it passes—or, more properly speaking, refuses—judgment. Should the aggrieved trader be dissatisfied, he may appeal to the Lords of the Treasury. Their Lordships, however, know nothing of the matter until they apply to the Board of Customs for information; and, as that information is invariably in support of their own foregone decision, the complainant walks in one endless circle of wrong, from which he can only escape by the desperate and disagreeable process, known in common parlance as pocketing his injury, and saying nothing about it.

The charges alleged against the system pursued by the Board of Customs and its officials, and of which these 15,000 annual complaints

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.—(SEE PAGE 585.)—COSTUMES WORN BY

THE COUNTESS OF GRANVILLE. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. THE DUCHE OF ROXBURGHE.

are in themselves tolerably strong evidence, have been classified under six different heads :—

1. The uncertainty of all commercial transactions involving the assessment of duties, from the capricious conduct of the officers, and the resistance by the Treasury of all claims for the redress of wrongs inflicted and acknowledged by themselves.

2. The total want of system in the books of the department, as illustrated by their claims against warehousekeepers and merchants for duties on obsolete transactions.

3. The substitution of complicated and absurd forms for simplicity and efficiency of management.

4. The perplexity of merchants in transacting Customs business, from the inconsistent and contradictory nature of the interpretations given by the different offices to the same past instructions.

5. The obstacles thrown in the way of legitimate trade, and the deprivation of the just privileges of the merchant, by the inquisitorial requisitions of the Board relative to warehouse securities, and the arbitrary infliction of fines for non-compliance with unnecessary regulations.

6. The oppressive compromise of the liberty of the subject, and the unconstitutional exercise of the powers of the law officers of the Crown.

There is not a merchant, either in a large or in a small way of business, within the limits of Great Britain, whose daily experience would not qualify him to give inculpatory evidence against the Board of Customs under every one of these heads, and who has not, in one year or another, figured among the 15,000 hopeless complainants. If the Parliamentary Committee had not published the valuable evidence taken before it, and still pending, the report of the trial instituted against the London Dock Company would have been sufficient for the condemnation of the system ; and if any one proof had been required in addition, it would have been afforded by the too notorious case of the 3300 chests of Fokien Bohea, upon which the Custom-House authorities attempted to levy the sum of upwards of £8000 more than the revenue was entitled to, and in which, after an inquiry extending into two years, the importers proved themselves to be in the right, though at an expense of nearly £2400, and the loss of their profit upon the transaction. The Board of Customs lost nothing—not even its time or its temper; it did not even lose the public confidence, for neither boards nor private individuals can lose what they never possessed.

It would be unjust, however, to blame the members of the present Board for all these evils. The bad system is of long standing; it is propped up, not by them, but by the inert officialism, including thousands of persons, which lives upon it. Reforms, as every one knows, are proverbially difficult: they must come from without, and not from within, in the case of such a body as this. It is of no use to look forward to the happy time when trade shall be wholly free, and when all nations shall be allowed to send the produce of their soil and the productions of their industry to our shores, without the impediment of Customs duties. We must, therefore, endeavour to make the irremovable but not irremediable evil as little felt as possible. There is a reason for the existence of a Custom-House, but there is no reason why merchants, exporting or importing, and administering so largely to the power, grandeur, and wealth of this country, should be subjected to vexatious impediments in their business; harassed with cumbrous, costly, and utterly useless formalities; exposed to the petty tyranny and caprice of irresponsible functionaries ; mulcted for unintentional errors in valueless and unmeaning documents, and treated as public enemies. There must indeed be a vitality in British commerce, when it has existed and flourished under this system, with no other outward signs of its suffering than the 15,000 annual groans to which we have alluded. There only needs a strong report from the Select Committee of the Lower House to ensure the much-needed reform of this important department: and from the whole tenor of the evidence as elicited by the inquiries of the several members of the committee, there is every reason to believe that the report will be such as the mercantile community will approve, and the public applaud.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

In a convocation held on Tuesday last, the several alterations proposed in the Stat. Tit. IV., on the Public Readerships, were submitted to the vote of the house. The proposition to increase the stipends of some of the professors of the new School of Natural History was carried. The propositions to augment the stipends of the Readers in Mineralogy and Geology, and that of the Professor of Chemistry, were lost. It was decided to augment the stipend of the Reader in Experimental Philosophy by £170 per annum, and that of Dr White, Professor of Moral Philosophy, by £150. The proposed augmentation of the Camden Professor of History's stipend was lost on a division. It was resolved to transfer the funds from the press account to the general account of the University, and to pay the augmentations of the professors from the interest of stock in the Three per Cent. Consols Reduced. The proposition to transfer the sum of £30,000 from the press account towards a fund for defraying the expense of erecting a new University museum, and additional lecture and examination rooms, was lost. The convocation was attended by nearly the whole of the heads of the houses, several professors and doctors, and by a large number of the resident Masters of Art. Dr. Pusey, in a Latin speech of some length, opposed the statute.

Preferments and Appointments.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made :—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. William Hayward Cox to Salop. *Rectories:* The Rev. Richard Rigg to St. Michael's Coslany, Norwich; the Rev. Henry Wright, to Coston, Norfolk; the Rev. Richard Brown Mathews to Widworthy, Devon; the Rev. John Smith to Brisley, with Gateley, Norfolk ; the Rev. Charles Wright to the chaplaincy of the European part of the St. John del Rey Brazil Mining Company's Establishment; the Rev. J. Pinder Wright to be secretary of the Church of England Young Men's Society for aiding Missions at Home and Abroad.

Testimonials.—The following gentlemen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection :—The Rev. W. Cape, head master of Peterborough Cathedral Grammar School, from the senior pupils resident in his establishment ; the Rev. George Gregory Gardiner, from the members of the Bath Friendly Society ; the Rev. J. Henderson, from the congregation of the church of Colne, Lancashire ; the Rev. David Dale Stewart, perpetual curate of St. Bride, Liverpool, from the younger members of his congregation ; the Rev. F. Woolley, on his leaving his late curacy at Great Hazeley, from the parishioners ; the Rev. S. W. Newbald, on his leaving the incumbency of Rawcliffe, near Snaith, from his late parishioners.

Consecration.—On Tuesday, the Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a new church at Beaminster, in Dorset. The building has been erected by subscription, assisted by grants from the Diocesan and Church-building Societies, and has an endowment of £50 per annum. The style is strict Early English, and consists of a nave and chancel and two side aisles. There is accommodation for 400 persons in open slips, all free. The members of a choir occupy seats on each side of the chancel.

Home Circuit.—The judges have appointed the following days for holding the ensuing Summer Circuit :—Hertford, July 16 ; Chelmsford, July 21 : Maidstone July 28 ; Lewes, August 4 ; and Croydon, August 7.

Inauguration of the Statue of Poussin.—The inauguration of the statue erected by his native town, Andelys, near Rouen, in Normandy, in memory of the celebrated painter, Nicolas Poussin, was celebrated on Sunday with great pomp.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England have issued a programme of their proceedings at the forthcoming meeting, in Windsor Home Park. By this we learn, that, on Friday the 11th, and Saturday the 12th of July, cattle will be received in the show-yard, in the Home Park ; on Monday, July 14, the judges will commence their examination of the stock. In the afternoon, or evening, when the judges have delivered in all their awards, members of council and governors of the society will be admitted into the show-yard on the payment of 2s. 6d. each, and the public at 10s. each ; on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the show-yard is to be open to the public ; the great dinner of the society will take place on Wednesday, in the pavilion. The show yard and pavilion will be in the Home Park, immediately below the slopes and terraces of the [illegible] Windsor Castle.

At a Protectionist meeting at Doncaster on Saturday, it was announced that Mr. [illegible] of the members for Yorkshire, had declared it to be his intention not to present himself at the next election for their suffrages ; it was therefore urged that a Protectionist should be invited to come forward, and every means used to effect his return for the county.

Sir James Graham, Mr. W. Beckett, Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir John Hanmer, and Mr. Ellis, are appointed a committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Metropolitan Water Bill (the Government measure), and all the other bills connected with the supply of water to the metropolis, are referred, including the Wandle Water and Sewerage Company, the Lea River trust, the New River Company, and the East London Waterworks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Revision of the Constitution still stands the foremost and almost the sole political topic of the day. The petitions in favour of it multiply amazingly ; but the labours of the committee to which the question has been referred, in order to its being reported upon, progress slowly, the difficulty of drawing up a report to which the committee will agree arising chiefly from the great variety and differences of opinion entertained by its members on the question.

In the Legislative Assembly, M. Bonhier de l'Ecluse has given notice of the following motion on the subject :—

On the second Sunday in May, 1852, all the electors of France assembled in their respective electoral colleges shall be called on to proceed by universal suffrage, such as existed before the law of May 31, in the manner and according to the mode then followed.

1. To the nomination, in execution and according to the terms of Article 45 of the Constitution, of a *provisional* President of the Republic.

2. To the nomination of a new Constituent Assembly, invested with the special mandate of the people, and with full powers to proceed to the total revision of the Constitution of 1848, and to declare the government of France.

A number of reviews are about to take place in the presence of the President of the Republic. The first is held to-day (Saturday). These intended military spectacles give offence to Louis Napoleon's enemies, because they affect to believe that he is desirous of promoting public demonstrations in his favour, by which he may forward some secret and personal ambition.

On Wednesday, in the Legislative Assembly, upon the motion for establishing a Prefect of Police at Lyons, M. Pelletier denounced it as subversive of liberty, and as solely intended to serve the ambition of Louis Napoleon. He then enumerated several measures passed by the Legislative Assembly in support of the Bonaparte interest, and declared that if they did not alter their course, they would justify any attempt that might in future be directed against them. This expression of opinion was received with great applause by the Left, and with loud murmurs by the Right. M. Pelletier concluded by stating that the army, in refusing to fire on the people in 1830 and 1848, had behaved like worthy and noble citizens—a sentiment which elicited cheers from the Left, and cries of disapprobation from the Right.

M. Léon Faucher characterised the speech of M. Pelletier as "abominable," which epithet aroused all the violent feelings of the Left, who rushed to the tribune as if to inflict personal injury upon the Minister ; but the calm defiance with which he viewed their menaces softened their desperation, and they quickly returned to their seats. M. Faucher said, in spite of factious threats, he would continue to perform his duty, and not recede one step. He then proceeded at some length to justify the measure, based as, he said, it was upon the system adopted in England, where municipal institutions were well understood.

The proposition was then put to the vote, and carried by a great majority.

A charge has been made against M. Lemallier, one of the members of the Assembly, of having procured a Government situation for a friend, upon the mutual understanding that he was to receive half the salary. The accusation is to undergo a thorough judicial inquiry, the proceedings of which commenced on Wednesday. M. Lemallier has resigned his seat, that nothing shall embarrass the inquiry.

The Prefect of the Allier has ordered the disarming of the National Guard of Chantelle.

A duel took place at Toulon, a few days back, between M. Thomas, editor of a Democratic paper, and M. Bernadon, secretary to the Legitimist committee. The combat, which was with swords, lasted nearly half an hour, in the course of which the latter received three wounds, and his opponent one. This was the third duel which M. Thomas had fought, occasioned by the violence of his political writings.

ITALY.

Accounts to the 10th instant, from Leghorn, mention the arrest, on a charge of political conspiracy, of the three sons of the late English nobleman, the Earl of Aldborough, at their villa near that city. The Tuscan authorities had received notice that these young men, who have been born and bred in Italy, and whose sympathies are naturally Italian, had entered into connexion with a secret political society, and that their house was a deposit for political papers and a printing-press, besides other revolutionary implements, the leaders of the society having pitched upon their residence as a good place for their purposes, being less liable to suspicion than the dwelling of an Italian. Some Austrian soldiers and Tuscan police surrounded the house ; and as they offered a passive resistance by shutting the doors and windows, the soldiers had to force an entry, when they found political papers of importance, a voluminous correspondence in English, a complete set of printing materials, several clandestine publications, including a newspaper called the *Apostolo*, printed on the premises, and a quantity of arms. Two persons were arrested in the act of burning a mass of papers ; and several Italians who have been compromised by the discovery of the papers have also been arrested. A person who attempted to escape over the garden wall, at the moment the villa was forced, was arrested, and was at once identified as a native of Lucca, who had formerly served in the police corps. The three Englishmen have been placed in one of the fortresses. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul has had several interviews with Count Creneville, the Austrian general, acting as governor of the town, but as yet nothing has transpired with regard to the steps about to be taken in this matter by the authorities.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 4th inst., but they contain scarcely any news of interest, except with reference to California, the latest date from which is to the 1st of May. The steamer of that date took gold dust to the amount of 2,000,000 dols. to Panama.

After a session of four months, the Legislature adjourned on the 30th of April, having passed an act to protect the homestead from legal process under certain conditions, and a usury law, fixing the rate of interest at 10 per cent. and allowing 18 per cent. by special agreement.

The intelligence from the mining districts is of a most encouraging character. New diggings have been discovered in Shasta Valley, which promise the most abundant returns. Their depth is from one to four feet, and they have yielded an average of 80 dollars a day apiece to five men, who have been engaged there ever since the discovery.

Our dates from Santa Fé are to May 1. Fifteen companies of U. S. troops were to leave New Mexico on the 10th of May, upon a campaign against the Navago Indians. This military movement was considered important, if for nothing else, on account of the impulse it would give to the soldiers, whose health has been seriously injured by the recent inactivity of their life. The census of the territory of New Mexico has been taken by direction of Gov. Calhoun, showing a population of 56 984, beside the Indians. A public meeting was held at Santa Fé on the 25th of April, to nominate candidates for the legislature. Governor Calhoun issued his proclamation on the 23rd April, for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly on the 19th of May. The session of the legislature is to commence at Santa Fé on June 2.

A second arrival this week from New York brings dates to the 7th instant, but the advices add scarcely any news to the above. It is stated that the French Government are about to make a claim of 3 000 000 dollars against that of the United States, for goods confiscated at San Francisco for non-compliance with the revenue laws.

A terrible tornado visited the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 17th ult. A number of buildings were levelled, and other damage done to property.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, had been visited by a fire which destroyed a great amount of property.

The *Missouri Republican* says, that at no period since 1840 has the emigration to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri been so general as this spring.

Large accessions are daily made to their population from other States of the Union, and sections of the country which have heretofore been passed by are now rapidly filling up with population. In addition to the tide from other States, greatly increased numbers of foreign emigrants are arriving. Nearly every boat from the south, and frequently boats from the Ohio, come crowded to excess with these emigrants.

The cholera is increasing in mortality in the western rivers. Forty-five deaths had occurred in one week on board the Mississippi steamers *Grand Turk* and *Pride of the West;* and there were fourteen deaths by cholera the same week in New Orleans.

Six barges, laden with dressed lumber, were despatched from Montreal recently, for the United States, two of which proceeded direct to New York, without re-shipment. This is believed to be the first attempt made for a direct communication inland with New York.

WEST INDIES.

According to intelligence of the 26th ult. from Jamaica, the House of Assembly was prorogued by the Governor on the 23rd. The Governor made a long speech on the occasion, reviewing the acts of the Assembly, some of which he condemned with severity. The cholera still lingered in the island. It had appeared in several localities which had been hitherto exempt. At Mountain Valley the people have refused to bury the dead. The wife of Sir William Colebroch, Governor of the Windward Islands, died at Barbadoes, April 19.

The latest news, dated May 18, from St. Domingo, represents Soulouque as remonstrating, in a friendly and pacific tone with the Dominician republic ; so that French intervention will probably not be required.

INDIA.

The accounts in anticipation of the Overland Mail, a telegraphic notice of which, *via* Trieste, appeared last week, have been received.

The latest date is Bombay, May 14.

The intelligence thus conveyed is of little importance, its chief feature being a notice of the speedy departure, which the approach of the summer heats has caused all the great officers, including the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, to make to Simlah, or other cool retreats in the mountains. The western frontier of the Punjaub is still threatened by the hill tribes of the Indus, and there seems to be no intermission of the robberies and murders committed by these very troublesome neighbours.

Government have seen fit to abandon all their remaining cases against Jotee Persaud, who is understood to be nevertheless pressing forward his suit against them in the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

At Bombay the perpetrators of the robbery of the Bank of Bombay notes committed at the Oriental Bank on the 8th of February last, have been discovered. The principal culprit is a young Parsee of very good family, named Dorabjee Hormasjee.

There have been storms of rain and hail throughout the north-west provinces, in Bengal and at Madras. Near Calcutta the hailstones were the size of hen's eggs, and did much damage.

From China we learn that the disturbances in the provinces adjoining Canton continue ; they seem beyond the power of the Chinese authorities to quell. They have a most injurious effect upon trade.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—JUBILEE.

On Monday the opening of the third jubilee of this society was celebrated in Westminster Abbey. Many of the highest dignitaries of the Church (including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of St. Asaph) were present in full canonicals ; and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who selected his text from the 8th chapter of St. John, the 12th verse, "I am the light of the world." The service performed was of the ordinary character, but nevertheless the congregation was extremely numerous—an invitation to attend having been previously addressed to all who feel an interest in the missionary operations of the Church of England.

Tuesday, the second day of the jubilee, was celebrated by a public meeting at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided ; and this fact, added to the interest attaching to the occasion itself, drew a vast concourse of persons to the meeting. Long before one o'clock, the hour at which the doors were opened, a great number of persons assembled in Long-acre, and certainly nothing could exceed the determination and perseverance evinced by the ladies to be "first in the throng."

At two o'clock his Royal Highness arrived, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord J. Russell, Earl Grey, and the Bishop of London.

Among the distinguished company present were, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the chair ; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Cork, the Bishops of Bombay and Jamaica, the Bishop of Argyll and Ross, Bishop Otey of Tennesse, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, Earl Nelson, Earl Grey, Lord Radstock, Lord Saye and Sele, Lord John Russell, M.P., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukinfield, the Rev. Canon Blomfield, the Rev. Dr. Hook, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P., Sir John Hamilton, the Deans of St. Paul's, Bangor, and Norwich, the Master of the Temple, the Principal of King's College, the Chancellor of Carlisle, Archdeacon Sinclair, Mr. J. E. Denison, M.P., the Rev. C. B. Dalton, the Rev. J. Downall.

Amongst the ladies on the platform were the Duchess of Argyll, Lady — Howard, the Marchioness of Blantyre, Miss Burdett Coutts, &c.

The Bishop of London having opened the proceedings with prayer,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rose amidst loud cheers to address the meeting, and spoke in the following terms :—" My Lords, ladies and gentlemen, we are assembled here to-day in order to celebrate the third jubilee of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated by Royal charter, and one of the chief sources of the spiritual aid which the Established Church affords to our extensive colonial dependencies. We are not commemorating, however, an isolated fact, which may have been glorious or useful to the country, but we are thankfully acknowledging the Divine favour which has attended exertions which have been unremitting during the lapse of 150 years. We are met at the same time to invoke the further continuance of that favour, pledging ourselves not to relax in our efforts to extend to those of our brethren who are settled in distant lands, building up communities and states where man's footsteps had first to be imprinted on the soil, and wild nature yet to be conquered to its use, those blessings of Christianity which form the foundation of our community and of our state. (Cheers.) This society was first chartered by that great man, William III. (Cheers), the greatest Sovereign this country has to boast of (loud cheers), by whose sagacity and energy was closed that bloody struggle for civil and religious liberty which had so long been convulsing this country, and were secured to us the inestimable advantages of our constitution and of our Protestant faith. (Loud cheers.) Having thus placed the country upon a safe basis at home, he could boldly meet her enemies abroad, and contribute to the foundation of that colonial empire which forms so important a part of our present greatness ; and honour be to him for his endeavour to place this foundation upon the rock of the Church. (Renewed cheers.) The first jubilee of the society fell in times when the religious apathy had succeeded to the over-excitement of the preceding age. Lax morals and a sceptical philosophy began to undermine the Christian faith—(Hear, hear)—treating with indifference and even with ridicule the most sacred objects. Still this society persevered in its labours with unremitting zeal, turning its chief attention to the North American continent, where a young and vigorous society was rapidly growing into a people. The second jubilee found this country in a most critical position. She had obtained by the peace of Amiens a moment's respite from the tremendous contest in which she had been engaged with her continental rival, and which she had soon to renew in order to maintain her own existence, and to secure a permanent peace to Europe. Since the last jubilee, the American colonies, which had originally been peopled chiefly by British subjects who had left their homes to escape the yoke of religious intolerance and oppression, had thrown off their allegiance to the mother country in defence of civil rights, the attachment to which they had carried with them from the British soil. (Cheers). Yet this society was not dismayed, but in a truly Christian spirit continued its labours in the neighbouring North American and West Indian settlements. This, the third jubilee, falls in a happier epoch, when peace is established in Europe, and religious fervour is rekindled, and at an auspicious moment, when we are celebrating a festival of the civilisation of mankind, to which all quarters of the globe have contributed their productions—(Loud cheers)—and are sending their people—for the first time recognising their advancement as a common good—their interests as identical—their mission on earth the same. (Loud cheering). And this civilisation rests on Christianity—could only be raised on Christianity—can only be maintained by Christianity—(Cheers)—the blessings of which are now carried by this society to the vast territories of India and Australasia, which last are again to be peopled by the Anglo Saxon race. (Hear, hear.) Whilst we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity—harmony at home, and peace abroad, we cannot help deploring that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilisation we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissensions—(Hear)—and attacks from without. I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare, so long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation—the Gospel, and the unfettered right of its use. (Cheers.) The dissensions and difficulties which we witness in this, as in every other church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society, in Church as well as State—I mean the principles of individual liberty and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These conflicting principles cannot be disregarded—they must be reconciled. (Hear, hear.) To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded in this mighty task as far as the State is concerned, while other nations are still wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which has made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing, make her Church likewise a model to the world. (Hear, hear.) Let us look upon this assembly as a token of future hope, and may the harmony which reigns among us at this moment, and which we owe to having met in furtherance of a common holy object, be, by the Almighty, permanently bestowed upon the Church." (Loud cheering.)

The following resolutions were agreed to :—

That the members and friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, assembled on the occasion of its third jubilee, an occasion which demands their thankful acknowledgments to A mighty God for his blessings upon their past labours, desire to express their devout hope, that the same providential guidance and support may be graciously continued, so as to enable the society to discharge more adequately for the time to come the duty in which it has been so long engaged on behalf of the Church of England, towards the colonies and the heathen dependencies of the British Crown.

That, while the population of the United Kingdom is spreading itself over vast portions of the earth, and thus laying the foundations of future empires, it is incumbent on the Church of the mother country, so long as her help shall be indispensable, to assist in providing for her emigrant children those ministrations and ordinances of religion which are the privilege of her poorest members at home.

That, notwithstanding the success which has attended the labours of the society's missionaries in heathen lands, the best hope of bringing the various races of the earth to a knowledge of Christ must always depend, under Divine Providence, upon the efforts of a native ministry.

The third day of the jubilee, or 150th anniversary, was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. At three o'clock, the clergy, in their robes, assembled in the nave of the cathedral, where they were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the president of the society, and a procession was formed, which included in its ranks the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, and Winchester, Dean Milman, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Canon Dale, the Master of the Temple, Dr. Jelf, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and several aldermen. The choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, assisted. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph, who took his text from the 2nd chapter of Daniel, 35th verse :—

Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floors ; and the wind carried them away, that no place was found for them ; and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.

At the close of the ceremony, which was attended by a very large congregation, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other church dignitaries left the cathedral in procession, and a collection was made at the doors.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the members of the society. There were upwards of 170 persons present. Amongst the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Bishop of Winchester, &c.

Loss of the Royal Mail Steamer "Falcon."—On the arrival of the schooner *Lara* at Halifax, at two o'clock A.M., on May 27, from St. John's, Newfoundland, Captain Adams, her commander, communicated the tidings of the total loss of the steam-ship *Falcon*, on her passage to Halifax, during the previous week. The *Falcon* started for Halifax at nine P.M., on Wednesday, May 7, and when five hours out from St. John's, she struck with tremendous violence on some rocks outside of Isle de Bois. The engine was immediately reversed, when she backed off and struck another rock astern. After repeated collisions, she managed to back out clear to sea. By this time she was 2½ feet by the head, the bows having been stove in. The engineer let off the steam to prevent the boilers collapsing, and the cry was, "To the boats." Fortunately, the water was smooth, and all hands made good their escape to the shore. Captain Corbin remained by the vessel till the last moment, and succeeded in saving the mails and almost all the moveable property. The night was densely foggy. The *Falcon* was built in the Clyde about three years ago, and was employed in carrying the mails between Bermuda, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled after the Whitsun recess.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the absolute necessity of improving the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. The noble and learned Lord said that the details of the measure introduced by Lord John Russell, so far as he had had the opportunity of attending to them, met with his entire approbation; but he was not prepared to say that they went far enough.

The Highways (South Wales) Bill passed through committee.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill was read the third time, and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

Mr. J. STUART inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to suspend the proceedings of the University Commission until a decision should be pronounced by the proper tribunal on the petition presented to her Majesty in council by the University of Oxford, complaining of the illegality of the commission.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Government had no such intention.

Mr. DISRAELI referred to the claim of Mr. Ward on the Venezuelan Government, and inquired of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he was prepared to support the claim.

Viscount PALMERSTON regretted to say that this was one of many cases in which British subjects had to complain of oppressive treatment by the South American Republics, whose code of right and wrong seemed to be differently constituted from that of European nations. Mr. Ward's claim was under consideration, and whatever amount might be decided upon as justly due to him, the Venezuelan Government would be formally called upon to pay.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL POLICY.

On the motion that the Customs Bill be read a second time,

Mr. DISRAELI intimated that he should propose an amendment to the motion for going into committee on this bill. The House having limited the Income-tax to one year only, it was obvious that the country was placed in a different position as regarded its financial policy from that in which it stood when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Budget. He thought it right, therefore, that the House should consider whether, with so large a portion of the revenue granted only provisionally, it would be advisable to abandon other sources of revenue. If the committee were fixed for Monday, he would communicate the terms of his amendment on an intervening day.

Lord J. RUSSELL apprehended that Monday might be inconvenient, as interfering with the progress of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

After a short conversation the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday—the day for the discussion of the amendment to be fixed in the interim.

The Inhabited House Duty Bill was read a second time.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

On the vote of £23,239 for public buildings in Ireland being proposed,

Mr. SPOONER moved, as an amendment, to reduce the amount by the sum of £1 39 10s., set apart for the repairs of the Maynooth College buildings.

After some discussion, the committee divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 119; against it, 121: majority against, 2.

The vote was accordingly agreed to in its original state.

The House then resumed.

The third reading of the Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Bill was moved and discussed for some time.

The division showed—For the third reading, 12; against it, 66: majority, 54.

The bill was consequently lost.

Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Lord STANLEY having presented a petition from the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool, complaining of the injurious effects that had followed the repeal of the Navigation Laws, proceeded to advocate in an elaborate speech the opinions expressed by the petitioners. The noble Lord detailed a variety of incidents, and traced the course of commercial intercourse in various quarters of the world, to show that our merchants were subjected to unequal competition, our relations being met almost everywhere by hostile tariffs, and our vessels in some places prohibited from the most profitable branches in trade. He remarked that the remedy lay ready-made in the hands of the Privy Council, who were empowered under the act to reimpose duties on vessels belonging to states that had refused reciprocity, and that protection he considered it was now time to apply.

Earl GRANVILLE questioned the accuracy of the statements on both sides set forth in the petition. The shipowners, he believed, had not prospered through the Navigation Laws, and were not injured by their removal. Authentic returns showed that the business was extending, the tonnage of vessels employed in our commerce having increased, and proofs were given on every side that the dissatisfaction complained of was, at all events, exceptional. He observed that Lord Stanley himself had abstained from following up his speech by any substantive motion, and had declined to afford any prospect to the shipowners that the repeal of the Navigation Laws could ever be revoked.

Lord HARDWICKE maintained that the proof of prosperity deduced from the increase in our shipping was illusory, since that of other countries had increased in larger proportion. He contended at much length on the justice and necessity of obtaining reciprocity from other countries, or enacting it on our own parts.

Earl GREY believed that the shipowners were sufficiently good men of business not to persevere in a losing trade, and therefore saw, in the increase of shipbuilding and employment, an irrefragable proof that the trade was not in so bad a way as the petition affirmed. We had already obtained reciprocity from several foreign countries, and, among others, from the United States, though he admitted that the position and wealth of California gave the American many natural advantages over us in certain directions. As regarded France and Spain, which still retained their differential duties, he was convinced that any attempt to retaliate would inflict an injury on our own trade.

After some brief remarks from Lord COLCHESTER, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had an early sitting, the Speaker taking the chair at twelve o'clock.

PRIVILEGE.

The report from the Select Committee upon the petitions of Messrs. Bradford and Strutt, relative to the late Aylesbury election petition, was brought up for consideration. The report stated that the name of Thomas Hughes Bradford had been improperly affixed to that petition by two individuals named Strutt and Cunningham, who had thereby been guilty of a breach of privilege.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the report be adopted, and the parties in question taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

During the course of the morning sitting the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had complied with the Speaker's order, and held Messrs. Cunningham and Strutt then in his keeping.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the two individuals were brought up to the Bar, when they received a reprimand from the Speaker, and were then ordered to be discharged on the payment of the customary fees.

The St. Albans Bribery Commission Bill, and the Prevention of Offences Bill went through committee.

The House then adjourned for a short time.

On resuming at five o'clock,

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.

Mr. SPOONER moved that Henry Edwards, who had been nine weeks in custody for offences against the privileges of the House, in connexion with the St. Albans election, should be this day brought up to the Bar and discharged.

Mr. HUME and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL briefly contended that the motion was premature.

The House divided. For the motion, 4; against, 133: majority against, 129.

THE MALT TAX.

Mr. BASS then moved a resolution to the effect that half the malt tax should be repealed on the 10th day of October, 1852, with a view to relieve the producer of barley and the consumer of beer, without material and ultimate loss to the revenue. The increased consumption of malt would repay the amount of taxation reduced, while the public would obtain a genuine article at a cheap rate.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the motion.

Mr. ALCOCK thought the defence of the tax on principle had been altogether given up, and that it was now only retained as a matter of revenue. As an equivalent for the reduction of the duty on malt, they might place a duty on Peruvian guano, which could injure no one, except the government of the country which produced it, and kept it in its own hands as a close monopoly.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE advocated the reduction of the malt tax altogether.

Mr. L. HEYWORTH supported the motion.

Mr. FRESHFIELD said that no boon would be conferred on the agriculturists by the reduction of the malt tax, unless they could be assured that the substituted duties would prove less injurious in operation.

Mr. SANDARS opposed the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the reasons given on the debate for the total repeal of the malt tax would apply with equal force to the present motion. He also reminded the House of the impossibility of getting rid of the income-tax while they were suggesting the propriety of getting rid of a greater amount of taxation in another direction.

Mr. NEWDEGATE could not support the motion, although he had supported the motion for the total repeal of the tax, for the entire repeal would justify the House in seeking an equivalent for the revenue in some other way.

Mr. BROTHERTON was opposed to the reduction of every tax which tended to check the consumption of intoxicating drinks.

After some observations from Mr. H. DRUMMOND, Mr. HUME, and Colonel SIBTHORP,

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 31; against it, 76: majority, 45.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND DISARMAMENT.

Mr. COBDEN moved that an address be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct the Foreign Secretary to communicate with the French Government; and endeavour to prevent in future the rivalry of warlike preparations, and obtain, if possible, a mutual reduction of the armaments. Limiting his suggested reductions to the naval force and fortifications, and admitting that the armies were necessarily kept up for police purposes, the hon. member insisted that our existing navy was far larger than was required for the protection of commerce. The presumed necessity for maintaining so large a force was self-created, and grew out of the irritated policy we pursued towards France, retorted again by France upon ourselves. Each country alternately alarmed its neighbour by the extension of its armaments and military works, and thus both were frightened into enormous preparations and expenses. It was a neck-and-neck race of extravagant folly. History already afforded us a pattern for this suggested remedy. In 1817 a convention was entered into between England and America, limiting, and practically removing altogether, the armed force severally maintained on the frontier lakes of Canada. This example might be followed with regard to France and other neighbours. Every invention of science, every improvement in communication and extension of commerce, tended to proclaim and secure peace; and he enjoined the Government to act up to the spirit of the age.

Mr HUME seconded the motion.

Mr. URQUHART, while thanking that the present motion was the natural result of the interfering policy of Lord Palmerston, yet deprecated as inexpedient adopting resolutions calling on the Crown to originate negotiations on abstract questions.

Mr. MACKINNON, thinking that the policy of Lord Palmerston had been of a very pacific tendency, was of opinion that there was nothing in the state of our relations with France to call upon them to adopt such a resolution.

Lord PALMERSTON acknowledged the sound views and just principles which Mr. Cobden had advocated, and fully shared in that hon. member's aspirations for peace. He nevertheless differed in his appreciation of the best means of securing that happy result. Much as civilisation had progressed, we were yet far from the point when nations could safely depend upon their neighbour's wisdom and forbearance. He objected to the resolution, that it recommended England to disarm before we were sure that other states would follow the example. Intercourse had increased, prejudices been shaken, and the old prepossessions of enmity and rivalry given way to juster feelings; nevertheless, he still considered that the best way of assuring the peace was to continue to be prepared for war. Instancing the vast sums spent upon the fortification of Paris as a test of public opinion in that country in favour of defensive preparations, the noble Lord doubted whether any negotiations, prompted by a vote of that house, could avail towards changing the popular spirit of Frenchmen, or induce them to diminish their military establishments. In an abstract point of view, the present motion might, however, be considered as a tender of friendship towards France, and he hoped it would be so left, and not forced to a division, when the votes given on either side would be no test of danger of a misinterpretation. Rejoicing in the pacific tokens and tendency at present manifesting themselves, among which he assigned a high place to the Industrial Exhibition, the noble Lord pronounced for himself and colleagues an emphatic declaration that they were and would be actively interested in suppressing the outbreak of war, not only between this country, but between every country, and the rest of the world.

Mr. ROEBUCK drew a wide distinction between the readiness to fight, if attacked, and a perpetual existence in military harness. The resolution now proposed would place us in the first-mentioned position, and with a fervent appeal to all the principles and sentiments of social progress, he called on the House to adopt it.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON propounded the maxim that every warlike armament was not merely an utter waste, but an unmitigated moral evil. Experience showed that France and England had entered upon a rivalry of increase in their respective establishments, and why should not they continue to be rivals in production, if the example were set on our side?

Sir H. Verney, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Hume, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Geach, and Mr. Lovedeu, having spoken,

Mr. COBDEN consented to withdraw his resolution, trusting that the discussion it had elicited might produce a good effect, and that the Foreign Secretary would carry out in practice the sentiments he had expressed in his speech.

Lord PALMERSTON guarded against future misconception by repeating the terms in which he had given his partial concurrence in the proposition of the hon. member.

The motion was then withdrawn by consent.

BIBLE MONOPOLY.

Mr. HUME moved an address to the Crown, to cancel the patent now granted to the Queen's printers, conferring a monopoly of printing Bibles and Prayer-books in England and Ireland.

The motion was seconded by Mr. COWAN and opposed by Sir G. GREY, who observed that the patents in question could not be revoked, except by an act of Parliament.

Sir R. INGLIS also opposed the motion.

The resolution was negatived without a division.

The Lodging-houses Bill was postponed to Friday.

The Survey of Great Britain Bill was read a third time.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read a third time.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

NEW WRIT.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS, in moving that a new writ be issued for Bath, took occasion to express his high sense of the parliamentary services and private virtues of Lord Ashley.

Mr. BROTHERTON and Sir GEORGE GREY expressed their concurrence in the sentiments enunciated.

SUNDAY TRADING.

The debate upon the motion for going into committee on this bill was resumed by Mr. WILLIAMS, who complained that Mr. Anstey and other members, unconnected with the metropolis, had interposed a mass of amendments to subvert and delay a bill which was strictly a metropolitan measure, and much desired by the inhabitants of London.

Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the bill affirmed a principle of general application, and proceeded at some length to censure the injustice and anomalies presented in the distinctions drawn in the bill between articles allowed and those prohibited to be sold on the Sunday.

Mr. SPOONER considered many of the provisions in the measure inexpedient, and urged the hon. mover to withdraw it.

Sir G. GREY was convinced that useful legislation on the subject was impossible. There were many anomalies in the bill, and it left untouched the most flagrant violations of the Sabbath. But these anomalies were inherent in the nature of the result sought to be attained. No rational man could hope to see the measure passed this session, and he could not coincide in the wish that it should be re-introduced in the next.

After a long discussion, the House divided, when the motion to go into committee was negatived by 77 to 42, showing a majority of 35 against proceeding farther with the bill.

The Landlord and Tenant Bill was considered in committee.

The Fee Farm Rents (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from veterinary surgeons, praying to be exempted from serving on juries. The noble Lord then moved the second reading of the Bill which he had introduced to exempt them, which was agreed to.

The Registration of Assurances Bill and the Arrest of Absconding Debtors Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at 11 o'clock.

SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.

On the motion of the House resolving itself into committee on this bill,

Sir J. DUKE said, he was surprised to find by the schedule attached to the bill that the tolls were to be increased 100 per cent., which he thought was a most oppressive charge.

Sir G. GREY said, when they came to the schedules he would be prepared to discuss them, but he should oppose them being sent back to the select committee, because a committee of the whole House was the place for them to be considered in.

Sir J. DUKE said in that case he would move as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months. The City plan would, he contended, serve every purpose they had in view, and he hoped the Government would again consider the subject before pressing forward this bill. It was, he believed, the first instance in which the Government had ever felt itself called upon to advance public money for the erection of a market. Up to the present time, the Government did not know, or if they knew they had not stated, what site they had fixed upon for the new market.

Mr. HUME thought that the additional rates proposed to be charged were nothing less than taking the community by surprise. He thought the schedules ought to be sent back to the select committee, to which those new rates had not been submitted. He also thought the Government ought candidly to state if they had a site in contemplation for the new market.

Sir G. GREY said, if there should be any serious objection to the new schedules, which were very much in amount the same as the old, the Government would not press them. He begged to repeat what he had said upon the second reading of the bill, that the Government had not felt itself at liberty to decide upon a site until Parliament should have decided upon the measure before it. They had not even an idea of the site which might be ultimately selected.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	26
Against it	64
Majority	—38

The House then went into committee.

Sir J. DUKE hoped the right hon. Baronet would say who were to be the commissioners to carry out the bill.

Sir G. GREY said, the Government had not fixed upon any commissioners, and he hoped it would never be necessary for them to do so, for he hoped the City of London would undertake to carry out the bill.

The discussion of the clauses, which were agreed to after several divisions, occupied the committee until four o'clock, when an adjournment took place until six o'clock.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

Lord NAAS asked the President of the Board of Trade the following question:—That, as several of the late accidents to travellers and workmen have been manifestly caused by neglect and carelessness, whether it is the intention of the Government to propose any measure during the present session for the more efficient protection of persons travelling by steam-vessels or railroads, or of those employed in working steam machinery.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the law with regard to steam-vessels was in a very bad state, and he had introduced a Bill on the subject, which had already been read a second time, and he trusted it would receive the sanction of the House this session. In regard to steam machinery and railroads, he did not intend to bring in a Bill this session to give the Government greater powers of supervision than they possessed at present, and he did not think it would be possible to prepare a measure of general application for the better prevention of accidents, without taking away some portion of the responsibility at present resting on the directors.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole House, to consider the religious tests originally imposed either by the authority of the Crown or by act of Parliament, as a qualification for any civil corporate privilege in the universities and colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL was in favour of removing restrictions which prevented Dissenters obtaining the honours to which scholars were entitled: but he thought this motion went further, and would admit them to the government of Universities. To that he was opposed, and he could not, therefore, agree to the motion in its present shape.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON rose, but the House was "counted out," there not being forty members present.

LOCK HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.—A general meeting of the governors and patrons of this charitable institution was held on Thursday, at the hospital, Harrow-road, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of having an out-patient department, with wards for male in-patients in some central part of the metropolis; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird in the chair. It appeared from the report that the financial prospects of this charity were now assuming an encouraging aspect, as at the end of 1849 they had a debt amounting to £1085, which was now reduced to £680. The number of patients treated during the year were 909; of these, 193 were female and 203 male in-patients, making an aggregate of 59,329 patients since the opening of the hospital in 1747. After some discussion, resolutions were passed for carrying out the objects of the charity; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.—The thirteenth annual report of the Commissioners of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, drawn up pursuant to the Act 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 91, has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. It appears that the number of societies is 183. The amount circulated during the year 1850 was £662,794, and the number of loans was 189,235. The gross profit amounted to £18,760; interest on capital, expenses of management, bad debts, &c., £16,880; net loss, £1725; net profit, £3605. The circulation was more last year than in the year preceding by £12,860, whilst the capital of 1850 was less by £6686 than that of 1849. The report states that the depressing influences of the times had affected these institutions less than in any year since 1845. It was believed that the system worked better now that managers had given more supervision; that less opportunities of fraud had existed; greater circumspection in making loans had been observed; and, lastly, it is said that the people manifested a strong desire to meet their engagements, and some had even voluntarily done so who had emigrated to America penniless in 1846 and 1847, and having subsequently returned home with some means, had discharged loan fund debts of a long standing. The number of societies was less in 1850 than in 1849 by 28, yet the number of loans exceeded those of 1849 by 13,562. The amount of fines had decreased since the year previous by £782. The amounts appropriated to charitable purposes fell short of the grants of 1849 by £386, while the amount in the treasurer's hands in 1849 exceeded that of 1850 by £2900.

LANDS CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill, which has been brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Labouchere, Sir W. Somerville, and the Attorney-General for Ireland, and which it is proposed to call "The Railways Act, Ireland, 1851," recites, that on account of the great number of small occupiers, and of other circumstances connected with the tenure of Ireland, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, are found to be unsuited to the existing condition of that country; and it enacts, that the Commissioners of Railways should have power to appoint an arbitrator between the company and the persons interested in the land, who should finally adjudicate upon the value of the lands required for the purposes of the railway, the expenses of the arbitration to be borne by the company.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At the Exhibition, the Electric Telegraph Company put up a board daily, showing the state of the wind and weather in every chief town in the kingdom; and in a day or two will be added the readings of the barometer and thermometer at each. Recently, however, the company has proposed a far more practically important use of the telegraph—to make a ball fall at the same instant as that at Greenwich Observatory at every point in the kingdom; so that ships at Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Southampton, Newcastle, Shields, Glasgow, Aberdeen, &c., may set their chronometers at true time at the same moment. At Liverpool an observatory is kept up at a cost of from £1200 to £1500 a year, for little else than to enable ships to set their chronometers; and at other ports considerable delay and confusion arises from the difficulty of setting the chronometers. A statement of the expense of this port notice to all ships of the line will shortly be laid before the Admiralty. The Telegraph Company would not make any charge for the use of the wire to disconnect the ball, but merely for the first expenses of setting up the needful apparatus, and which would not be great, though, in a national point of view, the service would be most important.

A MONUMENT TO THE HEROES OF THE PUNJAUB has just been erected in the parish church of All Saints, Maidstone, to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Havelock, of the 14th Light Dragoons, and some of his comrades, non-commissioned officers and privates, who were killed in the campaign of the Punjaub. It is of white marble, framed, if we may so term it, in an arch of Caen stone, resting upon a base of the same material. To the right is a full-length figure, in the uniform of the regiment, with a military cloak resting principally on the right shoulder. One arm rests upon the shoulders of a youth, and the other is extended with the hand pointing to the inscription, as if urging him to emulate the deeds of the heroes whose names are recorded. On the left is a palm tree, with the leaves drooping over the tablet, on which rest sabres, a carbine, belt, and cartouch-box. At the foot of the palm tree is the regimental shako. The monument is executed by Westmacott.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW STEAMER "CITY OF MANCHESTER."—This fine steamer, built by the firm of Tod and M'Gregor, Glasgow, was launched on Saturday, from their building-yard at the mouth of the Kelvin. She is the largest vessel ever built on the Clyde, and is the property of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company. She is intended as a consort to the *City of Glasgow*, in the Liverpool and Philadelphia trade, and in conjunction with the new American screw steam-ships, *City of Pittsburgh* and *City of Philadelphia*, between Liverpool and Philadelphia. She has been built with a view to speed, extra accommodation, and comfort to passengers, her internal fittings having been finished in a style equal to any of those principally employed in steaming across the Atlantic. She is fitted to carry 160 passengers in the first and second cabins, for whose comfort and accommodation no expense has been spared. The following are her dimensions:—Length of deck, 274 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet 2 inches; length from spanker-boom to jib-boom end, 339 feet; burthen, 2125 tons. She is to be propelled by a three-bladed screw, which will be driven by two beam-engines of 400-horse power. She has four masts, which will enable her to show a large surface of canvass, and make her easier managed in stormy weather. She is expected to be ready for sea in three weeks, her engines, boilers, &c. being all ready for fitting, and is advertised to leave Liverpool on or about the 25th of next month.

THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

WE have been favoured with the following intelligence, and the accompanying Sketch, by an officer serving in Kaffirland:—

"Camp, Fort White, April 20th, 1851.

"As I have an opportunity of writing, which may not soon occur again, and as you no doubt wish to know how we are getting on, I shall endeavour to give you a brief summary of the events of the last few weeks. The Commander-in-Chief having been joined by the newly-raised Burgher levies, determined no longer to stand upon the defensive, but to set to work in downright earnest to spoil the Philistines, and for this purpose a general muster of all arms was ordered on the 18th of March. We took the field in high spirits, and, although we were exposed to a burning sun and continually on the move, and engaged with the enemy until the 20th, our loss was but trifling. The action of the 19th was a regular stand-up fight, the Kaffirs exhibiting discipline and pluck of no common order; and, although they outnumbered us as 4 to 1, and were well armed, we drove them into the fastnesses of the Amatola with great loss. They were about 5000 or 6000 strong, and in some cases actually rode close up to our column; but the well-directed fire which received them, given with right good-will and effect, both by Burgher, regular, and our Fingoe allies, has, I hope, taught them a useful lesson. They contested every foot of ground with us, but we fully accomplished the object of our advance, viz. the destruction of the kraals and crops, and the capture of several head of cattle and a few horses.

"We have since had constant patrols; but one in considerable force, consisting of the 6th and 73d regiments, a party of the Burgher levies, a few of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and part of Armstrong's horse, started at 2 A.M., on the 16th inst., to scour Stock's county, in the vicinity of the Keiskamma and Iqqibiga. After a fatiguing march of four hours we came in sight of the kraals, right in our front, when a party of Armstrong's horse, under Captain Robertson, was sent forward to destroy them and capture the cattle. This duty was gallantly and rapidly performed; and though the Kaffirs fought like devils, and tried to recover them, the captured cattle were brought into the main column by Captain Davies of the Burgher levies, notwithstanding the enormous difficulties which the nature of the ground presented. After a short halt at the junction of the Iqqibiga and Keiskamma, to refresh both men and horses, all of whom were well blown, we moved down the valley to join Colonel Mackinnon's camp on the Iqqibiga, at the missionary station, and we were sharply attacked, *en route*, on our flanks and rear, the ground being much broken and favourable to the

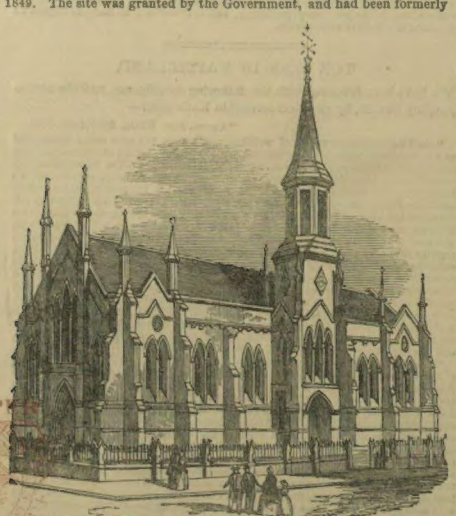
THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—DESTRUCTION OF STOCK'S KRAAL, ON THE KEISKAMMA RIVER.

enemy. Colonel Eyre, who commanded, frequently halted the column, and we dispersed the Kaffirs at the *pas de charge*. They made a vigorous defence at the kraals, but we burned them under their very noses, and captured about 260 head of cattle. Our loss, I regret to say, includes three killed, and eleven horses missing. Poor Fletcher, adjutant of the 73d, in his ardour, was led to follow a retreating body, when he was pounced upon in a kloof by an overwhelming force, and fell pierced by twenty assagais. Captain Morris, of the Levies, was severely wounded, and Robertson and the rest of the party had a narrow escape; the inclosed sketch will give you a very good idea of the scene of the conflict. The levies behaved gallantly, and, indeed, but for them we could not occupy our positions in this country. We want at least four more regiments here; if we had our old friends the Rifle Brigade and some cavalry armed with double-barrelled rifles, we should then stand some chance of terminating the campaign soon; but since Kreili has thrown off the mask, and has joined his forces with those of the common enemy, thus putting 7000 or 8000 additional combatants into the field, it is clear we can do but little beyond standing upon the defensive until the arrival of the 74th and the other troops that were sent out from England. We also want a rocket troop—they would clear the bush in a short time. My own opinion is, the campaign will be a severe one: the Tambookies, and the other tribes, are driving their cattle to the fastnesses of the Amatola; and if we follow them, there will be, I fear, a few vacant places in some of our messes.

ST. ANDREW'S, LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.

THIS neat edifice has been erected as a Presbyterian place of worship, in Launceston, Van Diemen's Land. Above seventeen years ago, the local government granted a piece of land to the Presbyterians of the above town, on which a substantial brick building was raised, capable of seating above 280 persons; this was done with a view to the structure being appropriated to school purposes at some future period. The first minister was the Rev. J. Anderson, from the Synod of Australia, and who had been brought out under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Lang. Amidst many local difficulties and opposition from other quarters, the church continued to prosper for several years, until, by an accident, Mr. Anderson was deprived of his sight. His consequent incapability for the usual duties, and the agitation of the "Free Church" question, reduced the number of the congregation, and at last seemed to threaten its existence. At this juncture, the Rev. R. K. Ewing, a very young man, a native of Glasgow, and educated there, was received into the Presbytery of Van Diemen's Land in May, 1848; and, by the united call of the remaining congregation, inducted to the charge at Launceston in July of the same year. An immediate reaction took place. His popularity as a preacher gathered him hearers from all denominations; until, the old building being insufficient, the foundation-stone of a new one was laid by Sir W. J. Denison, Lieut.-Governor, on the 16th October, 1849. The site was granted by the Government, and had been formerly used as a "watch-house," thus forming a practical comment on the words of the Apostle, that "Where sin did abound, grace should much more abound." On the 8th December, 1850, it was opened in a state of completion for divine service. The Rev. Dr. Lillie, from Hobart Town, conducted the first service, preaching from Psalm cxxii. 1; the Rev. R. K. Ewing, Moderator of Presbytery for the year, the afternoon and evening service, preaching both times from 1 Kings, viii. 12, 13. £50 were collected at the several services. The building has cost above £4000, which sum has been raised entirely by voluntary contributions.

The architect of the new Church is Mr. Clayton, a native youth. The building consists entirely of colonial materials. The interior is fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort equalled by few, and surpassed by none of the churches in Scotland. The Presbyterian Church in Launceston is now in a vigorous and compact state. The above building was finished in fourteen months. The sum was raised without any great effort. It is attended by about 500 persons, being nearly two-thirds of the entire Presbyterian population of the district; and in other places of worship of the same denomination throughout the island the average attendance, in relation to the census, is larger considerably than is to be found even in Scotland. Strangers generally are struck at once, when they arrive, at the absence of drunkenness in the streets, and the marked quietness and decency with which the Sabbath is observed.



NEW CHURCH AT LAUNCESTON, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

"CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE."

THIS famed relic of the antique world has an interest which bids fair to be as lasting as that of the Pyramids themselves. About once in ten years public attention is called to the point—of the Needle, by some inquiry as to its future destination. Sometimes this curiosity exhibits itself in the form of a letter from a newspaper correspondent, or a question from a Peer in Parliament. Thus, a few evenings since, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Westmeath inquired what steps had been taken for obtaining possession of, or for removing, the obelisk called "Cleopatra's Needle," in consequence of the gift made to George IV. by the late Pasha of Egypt, in 1820? The noble Marquis adverted to the proposal made for its removal to this country at the end of the campaign of 1801. The opinion of the late Sir R. Peel expressed to himself was, that it was a monument which ought to be brought to London and erected as a memorial of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and others who had fought and died in Egypt. The late Sir G. Murray also stated that he joined with all his military and naval friends, who desired that the obelisk should be brought to this country. Some obloquy had been thrown on the condition of this monument, under the impression that it was not of adequate value to compensate for the trouble and expense of removal. Perhaps its intrinsic value might not be much; but, as a monument, and as a trophy, it had a value peculiarly its own. The sculptures, he understood, were in comparatively good preservation. He had called attention to the subject solely at the request of several military and naval officers.

The Earl of Carlisle acknowledged the importance which attached to the obelisk, not merely as a memorial of the ancient art of Egypt, but also as a monument of British heroism. He had consulted with his noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury, and inquiries had been made on the subject. There were, he apprehended, some mechanical difficulties; and all he could say was, that the matter was still under consideration.

Pending the Treasury deliberation, it may be interesting to represent to our readers the present position of the obelisk, which we are enabled to do by aid of the sketch-book of an obliging Correspondent. He remarks:—"Scarcely a trace of the former greatness of the ancient city of Alexandria remains—the seat of empire, the emporium of the East, the centre of learning. Among the few objects of antiquity are Cleopatra's Needles, about one mile distant from the city; one of which remains standing, the other is partly imbedded in the sand. Each is one vast block of granite, measuring in length about 70 feet, covered with hieroglyphics. These obelisks are said to have formed the entrance to a palace of the Egypto-Macedonian Kings, and are situated in the midst of the wretched hovels of the Arab poor, in a dreary waste of sand."

Champollion, who has deciphered the hieroglyphics with which the obelisks are inscribed, assigns them to the age of Mœris, one of the most celebrated of the Pharaohs, who flourished 1725 years before the Christian era. They were, probably, originally erected at Thebes, and brought down the Nile by the Romans.

The "Needle" has been occasionally the source of much pungency and pleasantry. Thus, we find Mr. Thackeray describing the relic, in his tour "from Cornhill to Cairo:"—

"We went to see the famous obelisk presented to the British Government by Mehemet Ali, who have not shown particular alacrity to accept the ponderous present. The huge shaft lies on the ground prostrate and desecrated by all sorts of abominations. Children are sprawling about, attracted by the dirt there. Arabs, negroes, and donkey boys, quite indifferent, were passing by the fallen monster of stone, as indifferent as the British Government, who don't care for recording their glorious campaign of Egypt. If our country takes the matter so coolly, surely it were wrong on our parts to be enthusiastic."

The reviewer of Mr. Thackeray's work, in *Fraser's Magazine*, adds this lively comment:—"England appears, from her apparent bewilderment about the matter, to be in the position of the elderly lady who won an elephant in a lottery. Ten years ago there was spread a rumour that some wealthy tourist, Lord Prudhoe or Colonel Vyse, had ordered its shipment at his private expense, with a view to its erection at the bottom of Regent-street. The shareholders of Waterloo Bridge were on the alert, and a meeting was called by advertisement to petition Lord Melbourne that it might be placed on the centre arch of that hitherto unprofitable structure, with a view to attract passengers. The report went the rounds, not only of the provincial but of Continental journals. At that period we happened to be in communication with the poet Beranger, who took occasion to display, on the part of the French, no mean jealousy of our luck, but rather a generous sympathy with our acquisition."

We have only to add that, in every-day life, when a gift is made, and the acceptor neglects to take away the present, the general inference is that it is not worth having; and in a less intellectual age than ours, this would have been the interpretation of England's insensibility to "Cleopatra's Needle."

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND FANCY FAIR IN THE GARDENS OF CHELSEA COLLEGE, IN AID OF THE CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, AT BROMPTON.

GRAND MILITARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The gathering together of full military bands is of rare occurrence. From time to time, two or more bands may be heard at *fêtes*; but the practice adopted in Germany and France, of collecting into one orchestra all the military bands, has not yet been established here. Those persons who have heard in Prussia the divers military bands executing music under one directing *bâton*, have a vivid recollection of the magnificent effect produced by such masses. When the King of Prussia welcomed the Queen of England at Brühl, near Bonn, nearly 900 executants performed the National Anthem and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Never can the sensations which the *ensemble* created be forgotten by the thousands, who from Bonn and Cologne crowded the entrance of the palace to witness the reception of our Queen. On Tuesday, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, for the first time, the fine bands of the Household troops, comprising the 1st and 2d Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Fusilier Guards, as well as the Royal Artillery, were formed into one formidable phalanx exceeding 300 executants, on a vast *estrade* that had been erected before the *façade* of the edifice, under the direction of Messrs. Waddell, G. Cooke, Boose, Godfrey, Tatton, Collins, and Schott, the respective masters of the above-mentioned bands. Marches, overtures, waltzes, quadrilles, and fantasias of the most celebrated composers were executed with great precision. The splendid march from the "Prophète," one of the most inspiring works of its class, opened the scheme; the march from "Norma," Wallace's "Maritana" (overture), Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" (overture), Weber's "Euryanthe," Labitzky's "Quadrille of All Nations," were included in the programme. For Wednesday's scheme there were Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," the "Masaniello" overture, selections from "Robert le Diable" and the "Prophète," and Mendelssohn's "Antigone," Weber's "Oberon" (overture), Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" (overture), Beethoven's "Egmont" (overture), besides Jullien's "Exhibition Quadrille," in which our English drummers were quite equal to the French batch of *tambours*. We do not entertain the slightest doubt, that our military bands, if more frequently brought together, under one spirited conductor—the change of conductors is always bad—would quite rival the Prussian execution. It is a curious fact in acoustics, that the stringed instruments in the open air are totally ineffective, and it is only the brass and wind instruments, with those of percussion, which will tell under the blue canopy of heaven as the sounding-board. Our military players are excellent in point of executive facility, but a little more attention to intonation would be expedient.

EXHIBITION AND SALE AT THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN; FOR THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The grand military and musical performance we have just described, was given in aid of the funds for completing the building of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, under the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert; and we are happy to add, that the *fête* on Tuesday and Thursday was remarkably well attended; the intervening Wednesday, however, being wet, the company was not so numerous.

The Illustration is a correct picture of the arrangements for the festival, which was principally held in the courtyard of Chelsea Hospital. Immediately in front of the great central position is the monster orchestra already described. Between the mass of company and the band, the red and blue and gold of whose uniforms had a very gay effect, seats were reserved for the holders of tickets for the concert, whilst the general assembly promenaded in the grounds. Thus far the musical performance.

The "Fancy Fair" was held in Mr. Benjamin Edgington's huge tent, leftward in the picture; and around were smaller seats, in which refreshments were served. In the large encampment we observed the stalls of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Viscountess Combermere and her daughter, the Hon. Miss Combermere, the Countess of Harrington, the Countess of Antrim, Lady Charlotte Egerton, Lady Southampton, Lady Louisa Pole, Lady West, Lady Foley, Mrs. Kingsley, Lady Leigh, Lady Shelley, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ashburnham, Mrs. Philip Rose, and Mrs. Robert Montgomery. The purchasers of elegances at the stalls were very numerous.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather on Wednesday, the grounds were well filled; but part of the musical programme was of necessity omitted, owing to the continued rain.

On Thursday the grounds were re-opened at a reduced rate, and the company was exceedingly numerous.

We trust that the proceeds of this festival will materially add to the fund for completing the Brompton Hospital buildings: with the sum of £1760, the product of a concert generously devoted by Mdlle. Jenny Lind to this charity, we have an excellent prospect of this consummation.

FEEJEE THANK-OFFERINGS AT THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL.

At the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street Within, an interesting collection of articles from the islands and waters of the South Seas was exhibited on Thursday and yesterday for sale. They are *thank offerings* from the natives of the Friendly and Feejee Islands to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and have been recently brought over by the Rev. Walter Lawry on board the *John Wesley*. Many of these articles are of a singularly curious character. One of them, for instance, is the model of a "Mburi," or *Feejee Temple*, manufactured of cocoanut fibre, of which material, also, we have an immense rope contributed by the King at the missionary meeting at Lakemba. His Majesty brought in the roll of mats and cloth upon his back, in procession, followed by singers and a hymn, "We'll follow the Turanga." The subscriptions in general are made up of cloths, mats, spears, clubs, shells, and bowls; pieces of sandal-wood, ladies' dresses, musquito curtains, bales of sinnet, fish-hooks, native flutes, &c. Among the assemblage, there is a sort of pandean pipe with five tubes. Much of the cloth has been beaten out from the bark of trees, and is as fine as the finest cotton. The idols are rather symbols than images, such as elephants' and whales' teeth, which represent, indeed, the chief divinity. Fourteen small pieces of peacock's feathers, for instance, stand for Fakatonmafi, daughter of Tuihatakalaua and Halaigaluaafi. The collection has been gracefully arranged by the ladies who presided at the sale. We cannot help singling out for their beauty some vases of a classical shape, and some exceedingly graceful drinking-vessels. Mat-cases and large trays for human flesh may likewise be mentioned as contrasts. But the cannibal propensities of the natives are now in process of extinction, under the influence of Christianity. Wooden pillows, made of bamboo, with well-ventilated wigs for sleeping in, attract as curiosities; as do also wooden knives and forks.

The printing-blocks made of bark for impressing cloth, with the ink used in the process, are also interesting objects. Some beautiful specimens of coral and shells would also doubtlessly find ready purchasers, particularly as the prices put on the most superb examples were very moderate. Panga, a boy's game, was represented by a set of small quoits; and the class of female ornaments, by a necklace of shells. Youth, beauty, and religion were associated in the contemplation of such items; and we left the Bazaar with feelings of pleasure not unmixed with pious aspiration and hope.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 22.—First Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 23.—Leibnitz born, 1646. Akenside died, 1770.
Tuesday, 24.—Midsummer Day. John Hampden died, 1643.
Wednesday, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324.
Thursday, 26.—Length of day 16h. 32m. George IV. died, 1830.
Friday, 27.—Allan Cunningham died, 1840.
Saturday, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m
7 45	8 15	8 45	9 20	9 50	10 20	10 50	11 20	11 50	No Tide	0 10	0 40	1 0	1 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Not too Old to Learn—"The Right Hon the Lord High Chancellor, 83, Eaton-square, London." An answer may be expected within a week
T H C, Loughborough—See "Nicholl's History of Leicestershire"
Heraldicus—The arms of Young are—"Gu. a fesse, between three lions rampt. or"
Odin—Sir John Jackson, Lieut-Colonel in the service of Charles I. was eldest son of Thomas Jackson, Esq, of Harraton, county Durham. He bore for arms, "Or a chev. indented gu. between three eagles' heads erased sa"
X X X—A Nuremberg token having neither interest or value attached to it
Atlain, Liverpool.—Charles II. and George II. five and two-guinea pieces are not worth more (except in a few instances) than their intrinsic value.
J S, Glasgow—A quarter guinea. The meaning of the inscription is "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." "Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire"
W H—Your two silver coins are denarii of Gordian II. and Gratianus, but neither of them are of any value
A Constant Subscriber, Wansford—The coin which you have of Augustus, of the second size (technically called "second brass"), is of no value
A Constant Reader, Romford, had better send his coins to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
L S D—Apply to a Stock-broker
Clericus—To the *New Zealand Journal*
Excelsior—Received
R R F, Romford—Thanks
J B, Bermondsey—We cannot advise you
H W E—At Calais or Boulogne
F S, Lowestoft, is thanked
Haman and Catae—Received
Plantagenet—We have not the addresses
T T—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand
C S W, Worcester—The time is not fixed
S G S—We have not room for the proposition
R G—From one upwards
W W W—Declined
S B, Landport—The notice is illegal
D C L should apply to a publisher
W G, Beverley—We have not room
G H, Jersey—See "Sturges on Draughts"
A J C—"Petits pois" is correct
A H H—We have not the address
Clarence—The lion &c
E E, Aylesbury, is thanked
A Y I C W—Hares are game
T S—The articles are inadmissible
G P R—We have not the address
E S G, Wilton-place—Received
Devon—Declined

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SUPPLEMENTS.

The Readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are respectfully informed, that we propose to complete the SUPPLEMENTS illustrative of the GREAT EXHIBITION in another series of SIX EXTRA NUMBERS, to be issued at intervals during the time in which the Exhibition shall remain open.

In addition to these Supplements, SEVERAL GRATUITOUS HALF-SHEETS and the LARGE VIEW of the INTERIOR (to complete the series of Views) will be published.

On Saturday next, June 28th, will be given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, price SIXPENCE, an extra HALF-SHEET, GRATIS!

Announcements will be made from time to time of the Publication of the Double Numbers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851.

Mr. Cobden has brought forward his annual peace motion, and the Duke of Wellington has given his annual dinner to the officers who shared with him the "heat and burden of the day" of Waterloo. These two events occurred within four and twenty hours of each other, and both have passed over, without leaving any other traces behind them than certain columns in the newspapers, and pleasant recollections in the minds of those who, in one case, listened to the oratory of Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston; and who, in the other, partook of the hospitality of the gallant and illustrious Duke, and listened to the short matter-of-course speeches delivered after the removal of the table-cloth. Nothing, in fact, could be more satisfactory than either. Mr. Cobden moved an address, praying that her Majesty would direct Lord Palmerston "to enter into communications with the Government of the French Republic, and endeavour to prevent a rivalry of warlike preparations in time of peace, and to promote a mutual reduction of armaments;" and Lord Palmerston showed very clearly that there was no necessity for any such proceeding, that Great Britain and France were excellent friends, that the armaments of France were matters of domestic police and not of foreign aggression, and that we had, in reality, nothing to do with them. At the same time he highly approved of the sentiments of Mr. Cobden—thought the period well chosen for expressing them—and, although he could not indulge the pleasing belief that the day had yet arrived when human passions would cease to influence the conduct of nations in their intercourse with each other, he was pleased to see the British House of Commons holding out in this way the right hand of fellowship to the world, and expressing to France more particularly the cordial sentiments, which are fortunately as general in England as they are well reciprocated in France. Mr. Cobden, on his part, was just as highly satisfied with Lord Palmerston as Lord Palmerston was with him; the motion was withdrawn, the affair was left entirely to Lord Palmerston's discretion, and the matter dropped, to the edification and satisfaction of all parties. Thus ended the first peace demonstration of the week.

The second peace demonstration was entirely a private affair, not intended for the public at all, though made known to them by

the caterers for the newspapers. But while the world at large has no right either to approve or condemn the greatest soldier of the age for dining once a year with his brave companions in arms, on an occasion peculiarly interesting to them, the English public, although they know it is no business of theirs, feel sincere satisfaction in reading the account of that annual celebration. They like to hear of it not by any means because they gloat over the idea of Waterloo, but because they rejoice to know that the man who gave peace to Europe and the world thirty-six years ago, is still hale and hearty, and in the full possession of his faculties, and to indulge the hope that he and his companions may yet be spared for many years to share in similar festivities—talking harmlessly of old battles, and not being required to take part in any new ones.

And now what moral should be drawn from these two celebrations? In the one case we have a man who talks of peace as an abstract proposition; and in the other we have a man who put an end to the most desolating and cruel war recorded in history, and thereby gave this country and Europe the leisure to work and thrive. The true philanthropist and the true soldier are both men of peace, and pursue the same object by different roads. Society cannot spare either at present. When the happy day arrives, that the members of the Society of Friends shall not find it necessary to rely upon those domestic soldiers, the police, for the protection of their property and persons—when individuals and nations shall not make brute force the ultimate arbiter of all disputes that admit of no other adjudication—when reason shall sway the minds of all men, as well as all communities—and when universal justice shall reign over the world—we shall be able to spare such men as the Duke of Wellington. In the meantime we wish all success and wide-spread prevalence to Mr. Cobden's admirable principles, and sincerely trust that the day will never dawn when Great Britain shall have no other or surer defence against the aggression or insult of a rapacious, unscrupulous, and ambitious neighbour, than the abstract justice of her cause. Offensive war is a crime and an abomination, but defensive war is a sacred duty; and holding these opinions, we earnestly pray, that, while the race of Cobdens may not fail, we may never be reduced to a scarcity of Wellingtons.

THE summary of the returns of the population obtained under the Census Act has been published, and will be found in another part of our Journal. To that official and valuable document we must for the present refer our readers, for the particulars of the movement of the population during the last ten years. We shall enter more at length into the subject in a future Number of this Journal, and shall from time to time, as further official details are published, direct the attention of our readers to the remarkable facts which they are certain to disclose. In the meantime we shall merely state, that, if the return be at first sight not so satisfactory as might have been expected, a brief examinatton of the circumstances of the period enables us to explain the diminished rate of increase, and justifies us in stating that the hopes of continued prosperity, and a continued increase of the means of comfortable subsistence for an increasing number of people are as great in 1851 as in 1841. For the population not to have room to grow, carries with it many disasters; for the population to decline in numbers, is replete with social misery. It is synonymous with starvation and death. We can say, with unmixed satisfaction, therefore, that our brief examination of the circumstances of the period justifies the conclusion that the population may, in the next ten years, increase faster than in the last, and be in the enjoyment of continually increasing supplies of food, of comfort, and luxuries, while knowledge and skill will be sure to increase in an equal, if not greater, proportion.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Royal children, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty and the Prince have made almost daily visits to the Great Exhibition during the past week, generally arriving early at the Building, and retiring when the crowd became too dense to promenade with facility.

The departure of the illustrious guests who have enjoyed the Royal hospitality during the past month, has given the Court opportunity for the exercise of a private hospitality, which this week has been freely exercised. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, have been frequent guests at the Royal table.

The Queen and the Prince, frequently accompanied by the Royal children, have taken daily drives in the parks, and her Majesty has honoured the Opera with her presence twice during the week.

On Monday Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace. On the same afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace in an open carriage and four, for Claremont, to visit the French Royal family. The Countess of Charlemont, General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie attended in another open carriage and four. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite returned to Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to eight o'clock.

On Wednesday the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen. His Majesty landed at Woolwich at two o'clock in the afternoon, from the *Vivid* steam-packet, commanded by Commander Smithett, from Ostend. The King was accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte. His Majesty looked remarkably well, and apparently more healthful than when he last landed at Woolwich. On landing he was received by a Royal salute from the field battery of Royal Artillery, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms, and the band playing the National Anthem. Three of the Queen's equipages in waiting conveyed the King and family, and the Royal suite, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at five minutes past three o'clock. The Queen, with Prince Albert, received her august uncle, and the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, on alighting from their carriage. Soon after the King's arrival, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, to welcome her Royal relative.

The Viscountess Canning has relieved the Countess of Charlemont in her duties as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Marquis of Londonderry gave his grand annual military banquet on Tuesday evening, at Holdernesse House, to the officers of his regiment, the 2d Life Guards. The entertainment was upon the same princely scale of magnificence marking similar celebrations on preceding anniversaries. The Marchioness of Londonderry had a ball the same evening, which was attended by 1200 leading members of the fashionable world. The noble Marquis entertained the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin at a grand dinner on Thursday. Lord Stanley and a large number of leading Irish peers and commoners were present.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday last, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens. The *réunion* was attended by a brilliant circle of the fashionable world. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wasa was among the early arrivals. The Prince came in company with the Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Mary of Baden).

Lady Ashburton gave a magnificent *bal costumé* on Wednesday night, at Bath House. The *réunion* was honoured with the presence of a very brilliant circle of the aristocracy, nearly a thousand members of the *haut ton* responding to her Ladyship's invitation. The ball commenced shortly after eleven o'clock, and nothing could possibly exceed the animation with which the whole affair went off. The noble hostess and her distinguished guests appeared to be equally delighted.

Miss Coutts gave a *bal costumé* on Monday night at her mansion, in Stratton-street. The company began to set down at ten o'clock, and from that hour until after midnight there was a continual succession of arrivals. The saloons at length became so crowded that dancing was quite out of the question, and the brilliant assemblage were for some time reduced to the necessity of promenading—a matter itself of some difficulty. A large proportion of the costumes were the same as those worn at her Majesty's ball on Friday last. Miss Coutts was herself attired in a magnificent costume, studded with diamonds and precious stones.

Lord Brougham has been suffering from illness since his return from the Continent.

The members of the Fox Club held their fifth meeting at Brookes's, on Saturday. Amongst them were present Hon. Mr. Mostyn, M.P., Lord Anson, M.P., Sir M. Cholmeley, M.P., Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Leicester, Lord Saye and Sele, Hon. Mr. H. Duncan, Mr. A. Stephenson, Lord Sudeley, Mr. Alston, Lord J. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Stephenson, Sir G. Philips, Sir R. Adair, Lord Foley, Lord Cremorne, Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P., Lord Charlemont, &c.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

WATERLOO BANQUET.—The Duke of Wellington gave his customary grand banquet on Wednesday evening, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, to the officers of the army who served under him on that occasion. The muster of veterans who assembled at the banquet was little short of that last year, there being above seventy present. Amongst the guests were Prince Albert, the Marquis of Anglesea, Viscount Hardinge, the Earl of Cathcart, &c.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S ANNUAL VISIT TO THE TRINITY HALL.—On Monday last (Trinity Monday), the Duke of Wellington, as Master of the corporation of the Trinity House, made his annual visit to the hall of that ancient corporate body at Deptford. After observing the ceremonies usual on these occasions, the Duke attended Divine service at St. Nicholas Church, and in the evening presided at the annual dinner at Trinity House.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—A board of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers assembled at the hall in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, at ten o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, for the purpose of examining the gentlemen cadets of the Practical Class, previous to the summer vacation. The examination lasted about three hours, and, at its conclusion, several gentlemen cadets were passed as qualified for commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday, at the City Court of Sewers, Sir Peter Laurie, attended with Mr. B. S. Phillips and Mr. Richard Williams, as a deputation from the committee with reference to the Peel statue, appeared in court for the purpose of explaining to the Commissioners that the committee had named two places as eligible for the bronze statue of the late illustrious senator Sir Robert Peel—one site was the western end of Cheapside, and the other the eastern end of the Royal Exchange. The deputation wished to know whether there would be any objection to their placing the statue upon the first-named site, as that appeared to be the most eligible to the members of the committee. Further information as to the size of the statue at the base and other technical details being required, the matter was dropped until the necessary information can be supplied to the Commissioners.

CLERICAL CONVERSAZIONE.—On Monday evening, a *conversazione* was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, in order "to afford foreign pastors and other religious foreigners opportunity to become acquainted with the clergy and such lay members of the Church of England as take special interest in its affairs." The attendance of English clergymen was numerous, while that of their foreign brethren was somewhat more scanty than was anticipated.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Mutual Assurance Society took place on Wednesday evening, at Bridge-street, Westminster. By the financial statement, it appeared, that, over and above the year's expenditure, there were lodged in bank £205. Their Graces the Archbishop of York and Canterbury were re-elected patrons for the ensuing year, and the Lord Bishop of London president. The Bishops of Winchester, Lichfield, Sodor and Man, and St. Asaph were elected trustees.

On Tuesday, the annual examination of the pupils of the Royal Naval School, and the distribution of prizes, took place at New Cross. A fashionable company, principally consisting of the friends of the pupils, assembled in the large school hall, and the room was handsomely decorated with flags and garlands. Admiral Bowles, C.B., M.P., President of the Institution, took the chair, and alluded to the favourable character of the examiner's reports—reports more favourable in every respect than had been produced for several years.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—Yesterday; the annual examination of the children of this excellent institution, and distribution of rewards to old scholars, took place; Mr. Alderman Hunter in the chair.

ROYAL FEMALE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—A special dinner in aid of the funds of this excellent society will take place at the London Tavern, on Tuesday next; the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, President of the institution, in the chair. The Royal Female Philanthropic Society was instituted in 1822, by Miss Neave, upon the advice and encouragement of the late Mrs. Fry, for the reception and reformation of young women who have been convicted and imprisoned for a first offence; those discharged from service for dishonesty, but not prosecuted; the ignorant and destitute, &c. The society is dependent upon voluntary contributions, and its establishment is at Manor Hall, Fulham-road, Brompton.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SONS AND ORPHANS OF MISSIONARIES.—A fancy sale in aid of the funds to purchase a house, furniture, &c. for this institution, will be held in the large room, Exeter Hall, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant. Contributions of useful and ornamental work, clothing for the poor, Irish knitting, paintings, drawings, music, prints, books, autographs, minerals, shells, flowers, fruit, botanical specimens, stationery, perfumery, or any light articles of manufactured goods, forwarded either to the London Missionary Society, Bloomfield-street, or to the Baptist Missionary Society, Moorgate-street, will be thankfully acknowledged.

The Caledonian Asylum held its thirty-fourth anniversary festival on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by Lord Kinnaird, who was supported by the following gentlemen:—Col. Sir Davison M'Dougall, Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel T. Matheson, M.P., Captain H. H. Maxwell, &c.

THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The report from the National Vaccine Establishment for the past year has just been presented to both Houses of Parliament. It appears, that, in the course of 1850, 179,370 charges of lymph have been supplied to 7965 applications; 124,217 cases were reported as vaccinated; of these 10,025 were vaccinated by stationary vaccinators in London. Large supplies of lymph were forwarded to the West India Islands, to North America, Australia, New Zealand, the Coast of Africa, the Philippine Islands, and Hong Kong. Supplies had also been sent to Egypt at the request of the Viceroy of Egypt, through her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria. The physicians of the establishment express their regret, that in our own country the spread of vaccination is still materially impeded by influences emanating from ignorance and prejudice in the lower orders, and from prejudice in many who could not plead the excuse of ignorance.

THE ADDITIONAL CHURCH SERVICES TO FOREIGNERS.—In order to afford accommodation to foreigners visiting the metropolis during the continuance of the Great Exhibition to attend divine service on Sundays, several places of worship were selected. One of the number was Portman Chapel, in which a clergyman of the French Protestant Church officiated, the congregation being composed of the natives of France professing the Protestant faith. On Sunday last several attended at the doors, in the expectation that they would be opened, but a notice was issued, emanating from the Foreign Conference and Evangelization Committee, Leicester-square, to the effect that, in consequence of a prohibition from the Bishop of London, divine service would be performed at Hinde-street Chapel, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, a dissenting place of worship, by Le Pasteur Armaund de Lille, at four o'clock in the afternoon, where it accordingly took place. During the service at Portman Chapel on Monday morning, the Rev. J. W. Reeve gave notice, that, in consequence of an injunction from the Bishop of London, to the effect that the practice was contrary to the law of the land, he would be compelled to discontinue the services by foreign pastors heretofore held in that chapel on Sunday afternoons.

CURIOUS RELIC.—The British Museum has recently become possessed of a very interesting and important historical relic—the memorandum-book which was found in the pocket of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth at the time he was taken prisoner by the troops of James II. It is about six inches long by four broad, and the cover is black leather. It contains some forty or fifty pages, most of which are written upon by the Duke; but what gives it peculiar authenticity is an inscription on a fly-leaf, in the handwriting of the King himself, stating that it was taken from the person of the Duke of Monmouth after the battle of Sedgemoor. After his abdication, James II. seems to have presented the little volume to a monastery in Paris, where it was preserved with religious care until subsequent to the late revolution. The contents are of a very varied description, and singularly illustrative of the character of the noble and misguided writer; prayers, songs, medical recipes, and accounts of journeys and personal expenses are mixed up together confusedly, sometimes carefully written, and at others hastily scribbled. One or more of the songs are accompanied by the music belonging to them, and it is conjectured that the words, at least, were the authorship of the Duke. Other songs are known to have been the productions of poetical contemporaries. The relic has only been in this country a few weeks, and we cannot but congratulate the trustees upon the acquisition of such a valuable rarity. It is said that the Duke of Monmouth had two pocket-books, and such may have been the fact, but at all events, James II. himself recorded that this was the one taken from the person of the rebellious fugitive.

DANGEROUS STATE OF BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The works to strengthen the fourth and fifth arches of this bridge, which, for some time past, has been settling down in a most alarming manner, threatening the entire structure, have not proved effective. Within the last few days fresh symptoms have appeared; the footway in the centre has sunk considerably, the stones have separated and cracked in the most alarming manner, and, on the east side, the massive stone parapet bulges out, threatening to fall into the Thames. On Tuesday it was resolved, in order to lighten the weight on the defective arches, to remove the stone parapet, and a wooden hoarding to be substituted in lieu thereof. The committee are determined not to stop the carriage traffic if possible.

ADULTERATION OF BEER.—HEAVY PENALTY.—At the Court of Inland Revenue, on Wednesday, Mr. Thomas Hill, of John-street, Wilmington-square, was charged before the Court of Inland Revenue, on four informations, with manufacturing and selling a certain compound, in imitation of, and to be used as a substitute for, malt and hops. The cases having been proved, the Court sentenced the accused to pay the sum of £1000, with the intimation that he might appeal, but without much hope of any material diminution.

NUMEROUS ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday, a gang of thieves made a foray in the vicinity of Camberwell, Peckham, &c. About eleven o'clock, Mrs. Friers, Denmark-hill, was plundered of £40 worth of silver plate; about twelve, Mr. Elwes, the Manor-house, High-street, Peckham, was robbed of £90 worth of silver plate. About nine, Mr. Cooks, 1, Manor-place, Walworth, was stripped of all the workmen's tools; and about six o'clock, Mr. Hetzler, 1, Henry's Cottages, Park-road, Peckham, of about £80 worth of silver plate and a quantity of wearing apparel. A great many robberies have lately been committed in dwellings whilst the occupiers were at the Great Exhibition.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births of 659 boys and 633 girls, in all 1292 children, were registered last week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1280. The deaths were 931. The official report says:—During May, the number of deaths registered in each week in the metropolis was about a thousand, since the end of that month it has decreased by slow degrees, having been in the first week of June 961, and in the week ending last Saturday showing a further decline to 931. In the ten weeks of 1841-50, corresponding to last week, the average was 854, compared with which the mortality in the present return is still heavy; but, if a correction is made in proportion to increase of population, the average becomes 932, and the number of deaths in last week almost exactly coincides with it. The decrease on the week immediately preceding is perceptible in deaths arising from diseases of the organs of respiration, the number in this class having fallen from 161 to 139; and also within the two weeks, phthisis or consumption, which is placed in the tubercular class, having been fatal successively to 146 and 127 persons. But the class of affections of the respiratory organs exhibits still a considerable excess above the average, which is 107; and in the case of bronchitis, which has fallen to 51, a reference to the deaths in corresponding weeks of ten years will show that the number never rose in any instance above 43, and that generally it was less than 35. The mortality from pneumonia also continues greater than has been usual at this rather advanced season of the year, the number of fatal cases ascribed to it in this return being 68, which is more than occurred in any of the corresponding weeks, and 16 more than the average. In the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, small-pox was fatal to 15 children, and to 4 persons above 15 years of age. In Holbrook-court, near Tottenham-court-road, a family mentioned by the registrar resides, in which, out of eight children, three who have been vaccinated have escaped the disease, while of the remaining five who have not been vaccinated three have died. The place is remarkable for filth, deficient ventilation, and want of drainage. The total number of fatal cases enumerated this week as due to epidemics is 196 (which scarcely exceeds the corrected average), and amongst these measles counts 33, hooping-cough 40, diarrhœa and dysentery 16, typhus 35, and scarlatina, which has become more fatal, 24. The following are the particulars of a case of cholera:—In St. Mary, Newington, at 9, Swan-street, on 10th June, a painter and glazier, aged 48 years, died of "cholera maligna, after 24 hours' illness." Between the 7th and 12th June inclusive seven pensioners died in the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, the youngest of whom was 70 years of age, and the oldest 78.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.737 in. The mean temperature of the week was 55.9 deg., which is lower than the average of corresponding weeks in ten years by nearly 4 degrees. The mean daily temperature was above the average on Sunday, but on every subsequent day was below it, and on Tuesday, which was the coldest, the mean fell to 49.6 deg., or nearly 10 degrees below the average. The wind blew generally from the south-west.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newcastle meeting commences on Monday, and, with a list spreading over four days, seems likely to satisfy the most ardent lover of the sport. Macclesfield begins on the following day; Maidstone on Wednesday, and Salisbury and Ipswich on Thursday. The "water parties" are confined to regattas; on Monday, at Shadwell and Durham; and the Royal Thames Yacht Company Challenge Cup sailing match, from Erith to the Nore Light and back.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday; at Lord's, Cheltenham and Shrewsbury. Thursday: Lords', Westminster (Zingari), Sleaford, the Oval (Kennington), and the Vine.

The Newcastle races, and the Challenge Cup match on the Thames, are the "features" of the week.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Several horses were backed in the course of the day; but the investments were small, and the changes of no moment. We give the general averages:—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—7 to 2 agst Uriel (t)

GOODWOOD STAKES.

20 to 1 agst Harpsichord (t)	20 to 1 agst Empress colt (t)	20 to 1 agst Cheerful
20 to 1 —— Clarissa	20 to 1 —— Borneo	30 to 1 —— Narcissus
	25 to 1 agst Vampyre	

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 2 agst Escedarius	10 to 1 agst Young Altisidora	11 to 1 Predestinée

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	10 to 1 agst Miserrima	16 to 1 agst Exeter
13 to 2 —— Hernandez	12 to 1 —— Mountain Deer (t)	20 to 1 —— Clasher
	20 to 1 agst Lamartine	

DERBY.

17 to 1 agst Elcot	30 to 1 agst Houlakin	50 to 1 agst Brother to Rushborough
25 to 1 —— Homebrewed	33 to 1 —— Lapidist	

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

The sports commenced on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, and were continued until nearly eight in the evening.

FOUR-OARED CHAMPION RACE, open to all the world—First prize, £100; second, £20; third, £10.

First Heat.—Richmond crew—1. T. Mackinney; 2. J. Mackinney; 3. A. Chitty; R. Newel, stroke; Cox, steerer, 1. Wandsworth crew—1. John Salter; 2. Henry Salter; 3. Thomas Salter; Geames, 2.

The general excitement with respect to this race was very considerable. The entry list contained, besides the above, a formidable crew of R. Coombes, the Champion of the Thames; and a fourth, composed of the renowned Claspers (brothers), of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whose extraordinary boat and beautiful rowing seven or eight years ago, at the Thames Regatta, rendered them objects of considerable interest.

The start was even, and the contest in the above heat such as to show that the Wandsworth landsmen had no small claim to celebrity as oarsmen. Stroke succeeded stroke with but little variation in their position, until half the distance had been rowed, when the landsmen began to "shut up," and the others won by four or five lengths.

Second Heat.—R. Coombes' crew—1. Messenger; 2. Pocock; 3. Cole, Coombes, stroke. D. Coombes (son of champion), steerer, 2. Clasper's crew—1. R. Clasper; 2. R. Clasper; 3. W. C. Clasper. H. Clasper, stroke. Clasper, steerer, 2.

An accident of a most mortifying description prevented that which would, there is no doubt, otherwise have been a most determined race, and inflicted the utmost disappointment upon the spectators. The signal was given, when, in the second stroke taken by the Claspers, the bowman's thowl gave way, and thus disqualified them from proceeding.

GRAND HEAT.—Mackinney's (Richmond crew), 1. Coombes', 0.

It was a fine race, but ended in the heat of the contest in a foul at a moment when it was difficult to determine which had the greater chance of success.

For the Diamond Challenge Sculls and presentation Cup three heats were rowed, the deciding one being reserved for the next day (Wednesday).

The race for the Grand Challenge Cup for eight-oared boats was won by the Oxonians.

SECOND AND CONCLUDING DAY.

The races were resumed on Wednesday, and continued until a late hour in the evening.

DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS AND SILVER PRESENTATION PRIZE.—Grand Heat:—G. P. Edwards (Thames Club), 1.

GREAT RACE BETWEEN THE CLASPERS, OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND THE CHAMPION ROBERT COOMBES' CREW.—In consequence of the disappointment inflicted, owing to the Claspers being unable to contend in the champion prize against the Coombes crew, owing to their breaking a thowl at the moment of starting, the committee, in order to gratify the wishes of the company, assisted by the gentlemen of the Universities, got up a purse of £40, to be rowed for by them and Coombes' crew. The match created the most lively interest. The result was as follows:—

The Claspers	1
R. Coombes' Crew	0

The Isleworth Grand Regatta, under the immediate patronage of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, came off last Saturday, and was most fashionably and numerously attended.

BIBURY CLUB MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

PRODUCE STAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Mr. Waller's Enterprise c. (Wakefield), 1. Mr. Etwall's Knight of the Thistle (Rogers), 2.

PLATE of £70.—Mr. Carew's Remunerator (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Hughes's b. f. by Cowl (Mr. Henry), 2.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 10 sovs. each, and 50 added.—Sir J. B. Mill's Aitch-Bone (A. Day), 1. Mr. Magennis's Snarler (Flatman), 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Captain Delme's Longreach (Flatman), 1. Mr. Carew's c. by Touchstone (Bell), 2.

BIBURY STAKES of 25 sovs. each.—Mr. Payne's Guardsman walked over.

SCURRY HANDICAP PLATE of £70.—Mr. Carew nd. Shropshire Witch (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Elwes nd. Woodsprite (Captain Pettat), 2.

THURSDAY.

The FOUR YEARS OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Cariboo, 1. Beehunter, 2.

The THREE YEARS OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Lamartine, 1. Glenhawk, 2.

NEWTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

NEWTON TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Sharratt's Egret, 1. Mr. Saxon's Woolwich, 2.

GOLBORNE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. E. Buckley's f Medlock walked over.

GOLD CUP of 100 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Cotgreave's Abbess of Jerveaux, 1. Mr. Mercer nd Lady Evelyn, 2.

TEDDINGTON, THE DERBY WINNER.—Mr. John Moore, the sporting publisher, of St. Martin's-lane, is about to add to his celebrated gallery of winners an engraving of Teddington, the winner of the Derby of the year of the Exhibition, 1851, after an admirable painting by De Prades, a young French artist. Sir Joseph Hawley was so struck with the excellent portraiture of the horse; of Marson, the jockey, who is about to mount; and of Anthony Taylor, the trainer, that he has purchased the original painting, two copies of which have been ordered by Mr. John Stanley. The horse has been taken just prior to the start, in the paddock, which Marlboro' Buck and Neasham are on the point of leaving for the post. For anatomical design, muscular action, and life-like expression, this painting is very remarkable.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

COSTUMES WORN BY

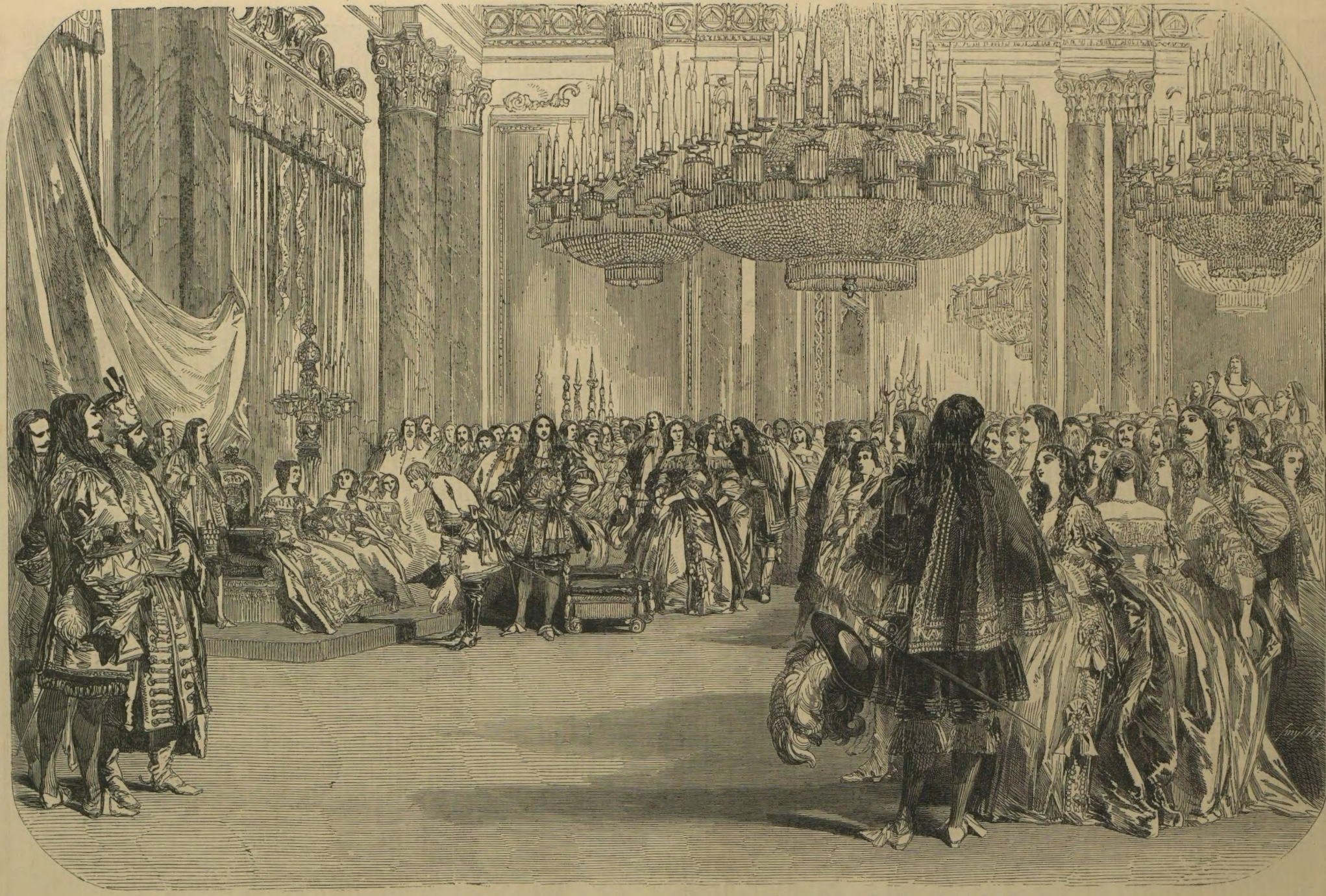
THE MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE. RD FEVERSHAM. LADY ASHBURTON. THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN. MADAME VAN DER WEYER.

COSTUMES WORN BY

MR. PEMBERTON LEIGH. LADY AUGUSTA HARE. OFFICERS OF THE 4TH DRAGOONS. LADY MIDDLETON. THE MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD.

COSTUMES WORN BY

COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE. LADY ADELIZA FITZALAN HOWARD. MRS. DANIELL. BARON BRUNNOW BARONESS BRUNNOW.



HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE QUEEN'S COSTUME BALL.

THE State Ball, so graciously designed by her Majesty the Queen to give an impetus to the trade of the metropolis, took place on Friday last, the 13th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

The company began to set down at twenty minutes before nine o'clock—and continued to arrive in one uninterrupted stream for more than two hours.

Among the earlier arrivals was Miss Burdett Coutts, who displayed some magnificent jewels. Miss Coutts had on, among other ornaments, a broad band of emeralds and diamonds, worn in the same manner as a gentleman's baldrick, over the right shoulder to the left hip, where it terminated in a very large clasp of diamonds, used to fasten back the dress, which opened in front, and displayed the petticoat. Mrs. John Townley wore a very elegant costume of cloth of gold, trimmed with bows of purple ribbon and pearls.

The Marchioness of Londonderry's costume was exceedingly splendid. A girdle of diamonds, and a diamond border or berthe, on the top of the corsage, were among the profuse display of jewels on this magnificent dress, which was of exquisitely beautiful embroidered cloth of gold. The headdress was also remarkably elegant, and a perfect blaze of precious stones.

The national costumes of the Turkish Minister, his *attachés*, the Prince A. de Vogorides, and that of M. de Lodoriki (a very beautiful Greek dress), produced a great effect from their singularity in such an assemblage. Among the dresses, not of our own Court, though of the same period, were those of Lord Ernest Bruce, who wore an extremely *recherché* dress of a Venetian nobleman; Lord Holland, who wore a dress apparently Venetian, a long mantle completely enveloping the figure, of a material resembling Utrecht or uncut velvet, on cloth of gold, and a square velvet cap edged with fur.

Lord Campbell, the Chief Justice of England, appeared in the costume of Chief Justice Hale, and Baron Parke wore the dress of a judge of the time.

The American Minister appeared in the costume of John Winthorp, Governor of one of the New England colonies from 1657 to 1676.

Colonel T. Bigelow Law once represented Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, governor and proprietor of his Majesty's colony of Maryland, in America, and wore a doublet and trunks of crimson velvet, heavily embroidered in gold; trimmings of blue and white satin.

The suite of State-rooms thrown open for this Ball were the Green Drawing-room and its ante-room, the Throne-room, the Picture Gallery, Ball-room Saloon, Yellow Drawingroom, the State Dining-room, and the Garter-room. These beautiful apartments were illuminated and decorated in a manner to display their magnificence and their artistic treasures with the most consummate effect. A throne was erected for her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the middle of the west side of the Throne-room. Seated on this throne, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert received their numerous and distinguished guests at the commencement of the Ball.

The Throne-Room and the Ball-Room were appropriated to dancing, temporary orchestras being erected in each room for the quadrille bands. The Garter-room and Green Drawingroom were set apart for refreshments during the evening, and supper was served in the State Dining-room.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain to the Throne-room.

The guests then walked in procession up the whole length of the room, making an obeisance before the Throne, and passing into the Picture Gallery from the entrance in the west side of the apartment. This being concluded, a Herald of Arms, the Hon. Leopold Ellis, in the full costume of his office at this period, followed by four pages of four national quadrilles—Lord Vaughan, Hon. Seymour Egerton, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and Mr. Fraser, each in the characteristic dress of the nation represented—entered the Throne-room, and approaching her Majesty, made a profound reverence. The Herald and Pages retired, and joined the national quadrilles assembled in the adjoining apartments.

The orchestra now commenced playing a march, and the Spanish quadrille entered the Throne-room, preceded by their page.

This was followed by the French quadrille (preceded by their page, Lord Richard Grosvenor).

This was followed by the Scotch and the English quadrilles, respectively headed by the Marchioness of Stafford and the Marchioness of Ailesbury.

Each quadrille advanced to the Throne and tendered its homage to the Queen. When all the quadrilles had saluted her Majesty, the ball was opened by the English and Scotch quadrilles dancing together. The next dance was that of the French and Spanish quadrilles. The four national quadrilles having danced, lines were formed by ladies of the English and Scotch quadrilles, and ladies of the French and Spanish quadrilles, who advanced to the Throne and made their reverence.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were now conducted to the Ball-room, where the Countess of Wilton's quadrille was danced.

The introductory dances having been performed, the general company prepared for the usual dances.

Her Majesty danced the Polonaise with Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. His Royal Highness Prince Albert danced with her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk.

The splendour and brilliant effect of the costumes of the gentlemen was remarked on all sides. The waving feather, the gay colours, the flowing curls, and the splendid embroidery, the slashed sleeves and ruffles, the fluttering streamers of ribbon, and the highly-picturesque baldrics, gave a colour and variety to the scene, strongly in contrast with the usual sombre effect produced by the universal black costume usually worn by gentlemen at balls.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted by the Marquis of Westminster (Lord Steward) to the state supper; and, on returning to the Ball-room, her Majesty danced with the Prince of Leiningen.

Before the conclusion of the ball, a Highland reel was danced by a number of Scotch ladies and gentlemen; her Majesty's piper, in full national dress, playing the Scotch tunes. After which, at ten minutes before two o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the State apartments. The Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar soon afterwards left the Palace. Dancing ceased, and this most magnificent Royal *fête* was brought to a close. About three o'clock the whole of the company had departed.

Our Artists have engraved the Ball-room, and the following costumes:—

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty wore *le grand habit de cour* of the fashion of the Court of Louis XIV., introduced from France by Charles II. The skirt of the dress was of rich grey watered silk, trimmed with gold and silver lace, and ornamented with bows of rose-coloured ribbon, tastened by bouquets of diamonds. The front of the dress was open, and the under skirt was made of cloth of gold, embroidered in a shawl pattern in silver, scalloped and trimmed with silver fringe. The gloves and shoes were embroidered alternately with roses and *fleurs de lis* in gold. Her Majesty wore on the front of the body of the dress four large pear-shaped emeralds, of an immense value. Her Majesty's headdress was composed of a small diamond crown placed on the top of the head, and a large emerald set in diamonds, with pearl loops on the side of the head; the hair behind was plaited with pearls.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

The Prince Consort wore a coat of rich orange satin brocaded with gold, and with a green sprig; the sleeves turned up with crimson velvet, embroidered in gold and silver, with pink satin epaulettes upon the shoulder. A baldric of gold lace, embroidered with silver, and edged with a fringe of pink silk and silver bullion, carried the sword. The breeches were of crimson velvet, with pink satin bows and gold lace. Stockings of lavender silk, sash of white silk and gold fringe. The whole of the dress was composed of materials of British manufacture. The brocaded silk for the coat, the beauty of which could not be surpassed in any country, was completed in twelve days from the time of the order being given. The hat was trimmed with gold, with white ostrich feathers round it.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(As a Field-Marshal of the time of the Restoration of Charles II.)

Scarlet cloth frock-coat, richly laced with double rows of rich embroidered gold lace; white satin slashed sleeves, laced with gold; rich point lace collar and ruffles; blue velvet trunks, with broad gold-laced seams, slashed with white satin, point lace at knees; crimson silk sash, gold tassels; richly embroidered gold sword-belt over right shoulder, and blue ribbon of the order of the Garter over left shoulder; boots, with point lace; hat, with white and blue plumes. His Grace wore also the order of the Golden Fleece round his neck. The Duke was the only gentleman at the Ball without the flowing locks of the period. The veteran here appeared only in his own grey hairs; and this, in a crowd of full flowing ringlets, made him pre-eminently distinguished.

COUNTESS GRANVILLE.

This dress of the Spanish quadrille was really of the Spanish costume of the period. It had the farthingale and the large old double-puffed sleeves, with large epaulet (after the fashion of the *jockey* of our day), and a grey satin sleeve underneath. The top bouffon is nearly covered with an epaulet richly trimmed with gold, which is caught together with a rosette of rose-de-Chine ribbons, in the centre of which is a large diamond. The bottom of the sleeve, which is larger than the arm, has fine old Spanish lace turning up round it. The corsage is square, high on the shoulders, and trimmed with some very rare lace. The robe or train is moire antique, trimmed down the side and round with broad bands of dead gold, striped down at intervals of about five inches, all the way round the skirt, with gold lace. At half a yard from the hem are rosettes of velvet ribbons, edged with gold. The petticoat is of grey satin, trimmed about half way up with a gold fringe, over an elaborate and antique pattern, formed by gold lace, from which hung a deep fringe of gray silk, with black and gold tassels of different lengths. The robe was lined with rose-de-Chine satin; gloves of a half length, embroidered at the back with black and gold trimmings, with a deep gold fringe, and bows of rose-de-Chine ribbon.

DUCHESS OF ROXBURGHE.

Robe and train of brown velvet, faced with pink satin looped back with pearls; corsage of old point lace, pearls and gold blonde; petticoat of white satin, trimmed with blonde lace, with a fretwork of silver and silver fringe, having on it a design of leaves and tracery in gold, with pearl flowers.

MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.

A dress of the fashion of the Court of Louis XIV. Robe and train of blue Gothic moire, trimmed down the sides with gold lace and tassels, and bows of crimson satin ribbon; the body and sleeves were striped with gold, and trimmed with fine guipure lace, stomacher of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls; petticoat of Indian cloth of gold, trimmed with silver fringe and gold lace; apron of fine old guipure, over crimson satin, trimmed with gold fringe. Headdress: diadem, and other ornaments of diamonds and pearls, and a veil spotted with gold.

LORD FEVERSHAM.

A suit of crimson velvet and satin.

LADY ASHBURTON.

(As Madame de Sévigné.)

Green taffetas petticoat, embroidered all over with gold and precious stones—amethysts, emeralds, and pearls; the *manteau* of grenat velvet, bordered all round with gold fringe, gold bordure, and lined with cherry satin, looped up on each side with agraffes of rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and pearls—the body covered with brandebourgs of emeralds, diamonds, and pearls. The hair *à la Sévigné*, with cherry satin bands, covered with diamonds; *bandeau* of diamonds, and agraffes of diamonds, rubies, and pearls at the back of the hair.

THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.

His Serene Highness wore a coat of black velvet, the cuffs of gold brocade edged with gold lace, the skirt of the coat and the cuffs ornamented with gold buttons; the waistcoat of gold brocade; the breeches of black velvet, with gold lace down the sides; the stockings of red silk, and the gloves ornamented with gold fringe. A gold baldric supported a sword mounted in gold. The hat was edged with gold lace and encircled by white and red feathers placed alternately; bows of orange ribbon were placed on the shoulders, and also tied the breeches at the knees and the shoes. The Prince wore the star of the Order of the Garter.

MADAME VAN DE WEYER.

Robe and train of gold-coloured satin, lined and faced with black velvet, *en revers* with rows of pearls, and caught up with pearl brooches; corsage of the same, trimmed with black velvet and pearls to correspond, and bouquets of diamonds; petticoat of white satin, trimmed with very handsome guipure lace, looped down with bouquets of pearls.

MR. PEMBERTON LEIGH.

An elegant suit of purple velvet.

LADY AUGUSTA HARE.

A costume composed of a satin rose de Chine petticoat, trimmed with two rows of guipure and pearls; the *manteau* of white moiré antique, trimmed all round with silver—in front of the *manteau*, draperies of rose de Chine, bows of satin ribbon, and pearls; body trimmed with ornaments of pearls.

LADY MIDDLETON.

(As the Countess of Carlisle, temp. Charles II.)

A costume composed of a grey satin petticoat, embroidered with three bordures of white jet lace and cherry silk; in front of the skirt a rich chatelaine of amethysts, pearls, and diamonds; the *manteau* of black velvet, lined with cherry satin, embroidered *en revers* with white jet lace, the body covered with rows of amethysts, pearls, and diamonds. Black velvet head-dress, with cherry feathers, pearls, and diamonds.

THE MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD,

As the leader of the Scotch quadrille, wore a costume of Pomona green silk glacé, barred with silver lace, the sleeves of which were full and descending no further than the half arm, just above the elbows, giving scope for a bouillon of the fine lawn frill and sleeve, below which were tied both white and pink ribbons; the coatee being unbuttoned from the throat, displayed a long broad waistcoat of blush pink satin, trimmed with silver, and having broad flat pockets deeply laced; the skirt, full as that of a riding habit, was pink silk, and richly ornamented with silver fringes and gold braid. The white felt broad-brimmed hat, with its pink and white feathers nestling softly round it, the gay flutter of the bow of ribbons streaming from each shoulder, and the jewelled riding whip carried in the hand, gave this costume a very piquant character.

THE COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE,

In the English quadrille, wore a blue silk dress, with rose-coloured and gold ornaments.

LADY ADELIZA FITZALAN HOWARD,

In the French quadrille, wore a white satin dress, with bows of light blue ribbon; the under skirt of cloth of gold, trimmed with silver fringe.

MRS. DANIELL.

Costume of rich jonquil satin, tastefully arranged with pearls; the facings of rich satin; body and sleeves of magnificent lace.

BARON BRUNNOW.

His Excellency the Russian Minister wore a remarkable costume, being the dress of a Russian Ambassador of the year 1660. It was composed of an upper kaftan of green velvet, with bars of gold lace, and gold buttons in front; and an under kaftan of silver cloth, having in front a double row of flowers, exquisitely embroidered in colours, with a deep border of gold. Sword mounted in gold and green velvet, and suspended from a sash of crimson and gold. The cap of green velvet, turned up with zibelin fur, fastened in front with a large diamond ornament, having a very handsome ruby in the centre; the boots of yellow Russian leather. His Excellency wore both the jewel and the star of a Russian order of knighthood, set in brilliants.

BARONESS BRUNNOW.

The Baroness wore a costume of great beauty and magnificence, of the Louis Quatorze style. The train was of dark red velvet, trimmed with gold tissue, striped with satin, and looped up in front on each side with bows of gold lace, having pearls inserted in the middle; the boddice was of gold tissue; the stomacher covered with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and also with turquoises of the largest size; the petticoat was of gold tissue, with a broad band in front reaching from the top to the bottom, and covered with the same precious stones as the stomacher; a single row of large pearls formed the necklace. Head dress, on one side a rose of the same colour as the train, and on the other side an ornament of diamonds and other gems.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE flood of visitors seems now to have set in in good earnest, and the presumed dangers and over-crowding anticipated for Whitsun week being over, every one seems bent upon making up the deficiency by adding to the crowd. On Monday, the number of visitors reached 63,769; and on Tuesday, upwards of 70,000; and these have been the types of the succeeding shilling days. In fact, the Exhibition keeps up its mysterious character, and baffles calculations of an ordinary kind. The class of visitors this week has been essentially different from that of the preceding one, the great mass being of the employers instead of employed. But, from all we can learn, there is every probability that each day will have its own due admixture of both. Manufacturers are making arrangements for closing their works at a stated period, thus allowing the workpeople to come up in a body. Many of these gentlemen have availed themselves of the Whitsun-week to visit town, to arrange for the better accommodation of their "hands" when they do come; the expense of these visits being in many instances partially defrayed by the manufacturers, in aid of the funds arising out of societies formed, where large bodies of workpeople are employed, for the purpose of enabling them to visit the Exhibition. Thus this great event has been the means of inducing provident habits in the worker, and suggested liberality to the employer, which may have a lasting influence in the future relations wherein they will stand to each other.

The "gem" mania continues. The Duke of Devonshire's hawk, a model of a bird bestudded with precious stones of various colours, and of a value approaching £30,000, has been added to the Indian collection. The great diamond has been the subject of an experiment by which it was expected its beauties would be more developed than in the broad light of day. The whole of the fittings were boxed up in deal planks and crimson cloth. A gas light was introduced to illuminate "the mountain;" but, after all the trouble, it could not be got to display itself in a satisfactory manner; and, as the mysterious-looking arrangements attracted greater crowds than the diamond had formerly done, to the blocking up of the Central Avenue, the erection has been removed, and the iron cage stands as before.

The magnificent present of the Newab Nazim of Bengal has arrived, but how to arrange it to advantage is a question of some moment. "Wanted, an Elephant," was an advertisement which might have been appropriately inserted in the columns of a newspaper; for how to show a howdah without a suitable form to fix it upon, was a point which puzzled those who had got over so many difficulties. A basket-maker, however, has been found, who undertakes to make a wicker "dummy," to carry, probably, one of the most interesting objects of the whole Exhibition. Gold and precious stones, silk, native calico furniture, silver poles, and golden moorschals constitute the leading items of this magnificent gift to our beloved Queen.

The Maharajah of Travancore has followed the Newab Nazim's example, and sent his present to her Majesty. This consists of a magnificent ivory throne and footstool, wonderfully carved, and studded with diamonds and rubies. Thus, the riches and interest of the Exhibition are almost hourly on the increase. Additional examples of sculpture, too, have been placed in the Nave; the trees have been duly washed and watered, a most important point, if the beauty they add to the effect of the Transept is to be preserved to the end of the Exhibition; if, indeed, it is to have an end, which some people are desirous to prevent, and thus destroy one main feature of the demonstration—that of its intended periodicity.

The visits of her Majesty and the Prince continue as regularly as heretofore. On Saturday the machinery was again visited with as much careful interest as before: prior to this, however, a visit was paid to the Norwich textile manufactures in the Transept Gallery, and the Queen made several purchases of poplins, &c., to the delectation of the fortunate exhibitors.

In these Royal visits there is one little feature which interests all who see it. At an early hour, three or four times a week, a gentleman is seen going round with two active and intelligent-looking boys. Policemen follow at a short distance; and the elder of these boys lifts his cap with a courtly grace to the exhibitors or attendants whose stalls are visited and examined; the younger occasionally showing symptoms of a desire to take a hop, skip, and jump, by way of finale. These are the Prince of Wales and his Royal brother Prince Alfred, getting their morning lesson in *facts and things* from their tutor, Mr. Birch. It is worth a trifle to see this schooling without books of those to whom our future artists, manufacturers, and workmen may hope to look for appreciation and encouragement. Nor are the Princesses forgotten, for they also attend to examine and learn as well as to admire.

The experiment of the guide system has commenced in the Machinery Department, but it will take some time to ascertain how it will work. We doubt much if the right class of men will condescend to the somewhat eleemosynary method of remuneration proposed to be adopted; and parrot-like showmanship will be worse than useless.

We regret to say that a serious accident occurred on Wednesday, at the hollow brick-making machine. One of the workmen attending it having, by some means, got his hand within the machinery: his arm was frightfully torn, and his life must have been sacrificed, but for the presence of mind of some one, who immediately threw the machine out of gear. It is to be hoped that this will act as a caution to others, and that visitors will be more careful than in many instances we have seen.

A large plan of the Building has been placed for the general guidance of those who can read it; but to the mass it will be a colossal hieroglyphic, and will puzzle more than it can possibly instruct.

The jurors appear to have got through the great portion of their examinations. Occasional blasts from trumpets and other wind instruments are heard, and sundry tollings of bells, when some determined judge of brass bands and bell-metal has made up his mind to an acoustic experiment on the quality of the articles on which he is called upon to adjudicate. Beyond this, the disturbance either of quietude or the arrangements appears to be over.

The foreign jurors have been much delighted with the Birmingham *fête*, which happily was not postponed, as at one time intended; since the delay of a week would have been of serious consequence to some of those who were but too glad to be present on such an occasion. There is some rumour of a grand return banquet of enormous dimensions, to be given at Paris some time in the autumn. This will be appropriate, and full of significance.

A private studio has been erected in one of the Galleries of the Exhibition for the accommodation of Mr. H. C. Selous, who is engaged in painting a picture of the Inauguration. The size chosen by the artist is one which will afford the opportunity of giving truth and importance to this interesting ceremony; and every facility was afforded by the Executive Committee to Mr. Selous for making his sketches on that occasion. The exact time chosen by Mr. Selous is that of the Archbishop of Canterbury offering up a prayer to the Almighty for his blessing on the undertaking. The picture will contain altogether about fifty portraits, all, or nearly all, from actual life. Amongst these will be her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the members of the Royal family present; the illustrious personages of the British and Foreign Courts engaged in the ceremony; and of those truly great and energetic men to whose active and unceasing exertions the nation is indebted for bringing to maturity this "ark of a new covenant among nations."

On Tuesday, the children of the London Orphan Asylum (113 girls and 262 boys) were, by an act of great and most praiseworthy liberality on the part of Messrs. James Capel and Norbury, Throgmorton-street, enabled to view the wonders of the Crystal Palace, the above gentlemen defraying all the expenses attending the visit. The children were in divisions of twenty or thirty each, and thus, headed by one or more of the managers of the Asylum, they proceeded through the Building. One of the great objects of attraction in the nave was a beautiful "Orphan Group" belonging to the Committee of the London Orphan Asylum, and sculptured by Felix M. Miller, who was educated in the Asylum. At the close of their visit the children returned home greatly delighted with what they had seen.

MUSIC.

MORNING CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The first morning concert, announced as "A Grand Classical Dramatic, Miscellaneous Concerted Musical Entertainment in French, Italian, English, Spanish, and German," was given on Monday, and the house was well attended. The scheme lasted nearly four hours, and embodied the entire vocal and orchestral resources of the establishment. As regards the solos there was much of interest, and the selections of the concerted pieces were valuable; but the want of rehearsals was in too many instances severely felt. The overtures were Spontini's "Fernando Cortez," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Cherubini's "Anacreon," this last work being the best in point of execution. The full pieces were a selection from Beethoven's Mass in C; a "Te Deum Laudamus," by Mozart; a scene from Glück's "Armida;" Martini's Laughing Trio, "Vadasi via di qua," sung by all the principals, a quartet from Weber's "Oberon;" a quintet from Mozart's "Così fan tutti;" Curshman's trio for three tenors, admirably sung by Gardoni, Calzolari, and Sims Reeves; Cimarosa's trio for three sopranos, sung by Sontag, Mdlle. Duprez, and Mdlle. Ida Bertrand; a trio from Weber's "Der Freischütz;" and Verdi's trio from "Attila," finely given by Mdlle. Cruvelli, Gardoni, and Coletti. The two Lablaches enlivened the auditory with the "Cenerentola" duo, "Il Segreto;" but neither of the duos from "Semiramide," sung by Mdlle. Duprez and Ida Bertrand, and from "La Donna del Lago," by the sisters Cruvelli, went well—the contralto in each duet being at fault, defective intonation and a bad style signalised both of the singers. Mdlle. Cruvelli's most successful display was in Benedict and De Beriot's "Nel dolce canto." If Thomas's opera of "Le Caïd" had been known to the general public, Madame Ugalde's bravura singing in the air of the "Modiste," which always creates such a *furore* in Paris, would have been more thoroughly appreciated, as she achieves marvellous *tours de force*: the accompaniments were too loudly played for her voice, which is too nasal, and not sufficiently penetrating for the size of the house; but she is a consummate *artiste*, and will gain on every hearing. Madame Florentini, Mdlle. Alaymo, and Mdlle. C. Duprez had solos, the latter in a quaint Moorish melody from Balfe's "Star of Seville," being much applauded, although she was labouring under a cold; but the great vocal interest of the concert was centered in Sontag, who gave the old-fashioned "Soldier Tired," and Eckert's Swiss variations, most brilliantly, and was encored in both, repeating, however, only the latter. The lion-instrumentalist of the morning was Sivori, who took the house by storm by a wonderfully finished interpretation of Paganini's concerto in E flat, a straggling and incoherent composition, and in the Streghe, or "Witches' Dance," a work full of fancy and imagination. Sivori's own cadenza in the concerto was admirable, and his playing altogether was as remarkable for its poetry as for its wondrous finish. The second concert is fixed for the 30th.

ENGLISH GLEES AND MADRIGALS.

At Willis's Rooms, on Saturday last, a novel and very delightful morning entertainment was essayed for the first time. Some of our most accomplished glee singers, for rather more than an hour, gave a programme of eight pieces, to the evident delight of a fashionable auditory—her Majesty having very graciously patronised this new undertaking. The harmonised version of Davy's air, "Just like love is yonder rose," the harmonized arrangement of a German air by Müller, "Spring's delights," and Bishop's Shaksperian glee, "Under the greenwood tree," were encored. Not less beautiful was the execution of Horsley's "Cold is Cadwallo's tongue," full of profound feeling and heroic sentiment; Evans's "Beauties, have you seen a toy," Paxton's "How sweet, how fresh this vernal day," and Horsley's "Come, gentle zephyr." The singers were Messrs. Francis, Hobbs, Land, Lockey, and Phillips, who, from long association together, form an *ensemble* quite rivalling, if not surpassing, the best of the German harmonists who have visited this country, not excepting the latest importation, the Hungarian vocalists.

On Wednesday the second meeting took place, the selection being from Horsley, Hawes, Stevens, Webbe, Attwood, J. S. Smith, and Bishop. The third programme will be given next Wednesday (the 25th), and the last morning will be on the 28th. The foreign professors and amateurs present at the first two meetings were delighted with the excellence of the voices and the artistic taste and precision of this accomplished glee party, which is under the direction of Mr. Francis, of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, who has one of the finest counter-tenor voices ever heard, and is an unrivalled chamber singer.

MR. HULLAH'S MONTHLY CONCERTS.

At the eighth and last of Mr. Hullah's Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music, on Wednesday night, at St. Martin's Hall, a new Cantata by Mr. Frank Mori, "Fridolin," with words by Palgrave Simpson, was executed. Pischek sang Gounod's scena from "Peter the Hermit" magnificently; and a selection from the music of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" was given. Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Sims Reeves were the other vocalists. There is much merit in Mr. F. Mori's work. The air "The Cheering Sun," sung by Miss Dolby beautifully; the tenor air "Torn is the Veil," powerfully rendered by Sims Reeves; a charming duo "My Lord's Command," sung by Mrs. Endersohn and Miss Dolby; a prayer for *Fridolin*, and chorus; a highly dramatic scena, "'Tis he," by Pischek, and chorus; and a lovely trio (encored), "Father of All," sung by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Reeves. It was a mistake, we think, to make the *Countess* of Schiller's well-known ballad a contralto, and *Fridolin*, the page, a soprano. Without any pretensions to profundity, this cantata is essentially operatic in its style; and if we had a National Opera, Mr. F. Mori ought most assuredly to have a commission to produce a lyric drama, for the writing of which he has melodious facility, and no little knowledge of picturesque orchestration.

Mr. Hullah, whose concert will be on Wednesday, July the 9th, has honourably terminated his series of Monthly Concerts, which have exhibited a purpose worthy of public patronage. Besides the production of standard works of excellence by Handel, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Purcell, Weber, and Glück, he has brought out for the first time in this country, works of Bach, Haydn, Rossini, Carissimi, and the French composer Gounod. He has also afforded every encouragement to native composers: Bennett and Macfarren were both invited, and promised to contribute new works, but have failed to do so; but Mr. Frank Mori, Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Steggall have advantageously entered the field. The performance of Gounod's "Sanctus" (twice), the scena "Peter the Hermit" (twice), and a Motett and "Libera me," by the gifted composer of "Sappho," would alone have stamped Mr. Hullah's undertaking as entitled to the highest eulogium.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Choral Fund, established in 1791, under her Majesty's patronage, gave their annual concert in aid of Afflicted and Distressed Musicians, and their Widows and Orphans, at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Monday evening. Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Sir H. R. Bishop, with Mr. H. Blagrove as principal violin, and Mr. Turle as organist, was performed. The principal vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Kearns, Miss Dolby, Mr. Donald King, Mr. F. Bodda, and Mr. H. Phillips.

M. Billet's second classical concert of pianoforte and vocal music took place at the Hanover Rooms, on Monday morning, assisted by Madame Thillon and M. Stockhausen. M. Billet performed Mr. Macfarren's clever Sonata in A, Haydn's piquant Caprice in C, Dussak's fine sonata in C minor, and masterly studies by W. S. Bennett, Henzelt, Chopin, Moscheles, and Thalberg. Madame Thillon's singing of Vivier's touching romance, "L'Oiseau mort," was exquisite.

Mr. Cooper, the accomplished violinist, had a classical chamber concert on Monday, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, with the assistance of Sainton, Hill, Rousselot, and Sterndale Bennett. With the latter he played Mozart's Sonata in B flat, No. 4.

At the Royal Music-Hall, Lowther Arcade, under the title of Grand National Concert, an agreeable programme was provided last Monday; in which the talents of the Collins family, the Lockwood family, Misses Messent, Eyles, Jolly, and Messrs. G. Perren and Leffler, were included.

At the fourth extra *matinée* of the Musical Union, last Tuesday, Ernst, Hallé, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti were the able executants. The scheme comprised Mozart's Quartet in D, No. 10, and Beethoven's No. 8, in E minor, Op. 59, with the pianoforte and violin sonata in F of the latter; and pianoforte solos by Chopin, Weber, and Mendelssohn. The Directors' *matinée*, next Tuesday, will include the classic celebrities of the season.

The third concert of the Whittington Lyric Club took place last Monday, under Mr. Shoubridge's direction, with Mr. J. M. Longhurst as pianist. The selections included glees and madrigals by Spofforth, Elliott, O. Gibbons, Horsley, Webbe, Bishop, T. Cooke, Dr. Clarke, and Beale.

Giulio Regondi and M. Kiallmark, the pianist, presented a very attractive morning concert last Saturday, at the Hanover Rooms, at which a numerous and fashionable company were present. Regondi, as a guitarist and concertinaist, is a first-rate player; the popularity of the concertina is mainly owing to his exquisitely refined style of execution. In the scheme were included the abilities of Sivori, Piatti, and Bottesini, three of the lions of the season, on their respective instruments; Miss Catherine Hayes, who sang charmingly an aria, composed for her by Campana, and a song, "The Dirge," by Walmesley; the Misses Pyne, Signor Marras, and Boltoni, Mr. Whitworth, and Herr Mengis. Miss Louisa Pyne's "Cease your funning" was quite equal in brilliant execution to any of the florid displays of the foreign *artistes* now in town. M. Frélon was the accompanyist.

A *matinée littéraire et musicale* was given on Wednesday, at Stafford-house, by M. Stanislas David, with the special and kind permission of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, and under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchesses of Norfolk, Sutherland, and Argyll, the Marchionesses of Douro, Stafford, and Kildare, and the Countess of Jersey. M. David declaimed several pieces of poetry, including that by Rébaut, "L'Ange et l'Enfant." We shall publish in our next Number an Engraving of the Gallery of Paintings, in which the *matinée* took place. Owing to the non-appearance of Madame Viardot at the Royal Italian Opera, she was prohibited by her engagement from singing anywhere at public concerts until after her *début*, and Miss Catharine Hayes was therefore her substitute, Mdlle. Rachel reciting a scene from "Athalie," M. Levassor singing two of his comic scenas, and Mdlle. Mosca performing some of Chopin's pieces on the pianoforte.

Mr. Benson, of the Temple, a tenor singer of classic taste, gave an evening concert, on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, aided by Misses Birch, Dolby, and Phillips, Signor Marchesi and Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. S. Bennett (piano), Mr. Willy (violin), Mr. Lucas (violoncello), Mr. Richardson (flute), with Mr. Lindsay Sloper as conductor.

The popular and accomplished contralto, Miss Dolby, and the able pianist, Mr.

Lindsay Sloper, gave their annual morning concert on Tuesday, at the Hanover Rooms, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable assemblage. The two *bénéficiaires* afforded highly gratifying examples of their ability. Ernst and Bottesini, Mr. Willy, Mr. Lucas, M. Schumon, Misses Birch, Mdlle. Grammann, Herr Stigelli, Herr Reichart, and Herr Stockhausen, were included in the programme.

Messrs. H. and R. Blagrove had their second quartet concert, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, on Friday evening, assisted by Miss Thornton, Herr Pauer, Clementi, and Lucas.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night, at Exeter-hall, Haydn's "Creation," under Costa's direction, with Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formès, as principal singers, for the second time.

A congress of concertinaists was held yesterday morning at Willis's Rooms, at Mr. G. Case's concert, who secured the co-operation of Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Pyne, Mrs. A. Stone, Miss Case, Mr R. Blagrove, Miss Hall, Mr. Lake, Master Ward, Mr. J. Case, Mr. Buckland, &c.

Next Monday will be the eighth and last Philharmonic Concert, the first of Mr. Brinley Richard's *matinées*, Mr. Milne's Scottish *soirée*, and Mr. John Parry's entertainment.——On Tuesday will be Miss Bassano and Herr Kuhe's morning concert, the meeting of the Musical Union, and Herr Kaufmann's concert.——On Wednesday will be the first evening concert of the young and gifted *pianiste*, Miss Goddard.——On Friday will be M. Szekely's second pianoforte *soirée*, Miss Chandler's concert, and Mrs. W. Sinclair's Jacobite Minstrels of Scotland, at the Music Hall; and the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall.——On Saturday will be the second *matinée* of Miss Ellen Day and Mr. John Day.

Mrs. Anderson's annual morning concert took place yesterday at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, a notice of which will appear in our next publication.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

After ten performances of *Zerline*, in Auber's "Corbeille d'Oranges," Mdlle. Alboni re-appeared at the Parisian Grand Opera as *Fides*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," in which a new tenor, M. Chapius, made his *début*, as *Jean of Leyden*. He has a very fine voice, but is an indifferent actor, and the music of the "Prophète" is too high for him.

Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" continues its successful career.

Ronconi, at the end of his London engagement, will make his first appearance at the Grand Opera in Paris.

MR. THACKERAY'S FOURTH LECTURE.

The subjects of this discourse were Gay and Pope. The former was treated more in connexion with the latter than independently. The description given by Gay of the lovers in the storm was much admired by Pope, who was the most refined and polished of writers. He, however, borrowed from all available sources, even cadences from other poets. He practised imitation early; and, by private reading, supplied the defects of his education. His childhood studies are like a fairy dream. When seventeen years old he addressed love-letters to a Lady M——. They were written in a most objectionable style. In other respects his correspondence is delightful. We live, in his letters, in the finest company in the world. We learn from them how truly great men look upon the world; how large their view; how different in comprehensiveness from that of ordinary men. Mr. Thackeray advised young men to cultivate the company of their betters in books and life. The love and friendship of Pope and his friends was incomparable for its warmth and fidelity. To name Pope's friends is to name the best men of his time. These great men spake of one another greatly. Each circle was proud of its chief. Dryden held his court at Will's, Pope at Button's. He could not remain as he began, a retainer of Mr. Addison. They were not wrong in disliking each other, but only obeyed a natural instinct. It was natural that Addison should doubt Pope's Greek, and believe in Tickell's, whom he had assisted. Mr. Thackeray then read Pope's celebrated verses on Atticus, which verses afflicted Addison much, and fixed the only stain on his character that it ever suffered. Addison should be painted, like St. Sebastian, with that arrow in his bosom. Pope was the only wit of his day who was not fat. By their punch and potations their lives were shortened, while their waistcoats were enlarged. Pope's friends were all the most polite and accomplished of his day. They reverenced his mother, because to do so pleased him. Her letters to him, in the midst of his literary fame, sent him her daily prayer and blessing.

Pope was incapable of fear, and despised the dunces of his time, who, like Dennis, called him an ape and an ass, and ridiculed his personal infirmities. Pope's sensibility, however, was extreme; and the revenge he took in "The Dunciad" tended to the damage of the literary character and profession. Pope in it despises poverty, depreciates the literary calling, and associated it for ever with rags and beggary. Obloquy has followed it ever since, owing to Pope's libels and wicked wit.

Mr. Thackeray concluded his lecture by reciting the final lines of "The Dunciad," on which he pronounced an eloquent eulogium.

The room was not quite so crowded as on the previous occasion.

THE LITERARY GUILD.

On Wednesday evening, a performance of Sir Bulwer Lytton's amateur comedy took place in the large hall of the Hanover-square Rooms. The stage was erected in the western portion; the fittings-up were the same as at Devonshire House, but proved somewhat too small for the space, particularly the proscenium, which was not above half the height of the walls. The audience numbered about five hundred persons, and the acting qualities of the play were better illustrated than on former occasions. Another performance will take place on the 2d July.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A series of lectures were commenced last Monday at this institution, by the chemical professor, Mr. Pepper, "On the Minerals and Crystals at the Great Exhibition." After explaining the intention of the course, he commenced with the valuable gems—the diamond, the ruby, the pearl—and stated that, considering those represented the most beautiful creation of the mineral kingdom, it could be no matter of surprise that people sought after them rather than visiting a collection of rare animals or flowers. The learned professor stated that he was greatly indebted to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, who had kindly lent, to illustrate the lecture, several thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, rubies, and other precious gems, which were all shown to great advantage by the oxyhydrogen light. The mode of finding, grinding, and polishing were all matters of interest, which were fully discussed; and the Professor concluded his illustrations by two most satisfactory though simple experiments. Within two bottles of oxygen were placed common charcoal and the diamond, both being previously heated; when red-hot, carbonic acid gas was the product in both cases, shown by lime-water becoming milky. The lecture was well attended, and the audience appeared highly gratified by the learned professor's labours.

COURT OF CHANCERY AND JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL.—The Government bill brought forward by Lord John Russell to improve the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery, and in the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, has been printed. There are 20 clauses in the measure, and its principal features were explained on Thursday night. It is to be read a second time on Friday. Two additional judges, at £6000 a year, are to be appointed. The Lord Chancellor, instead of £14,000, as Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Lords, is to have £10,000 a year, and the Master of the Rolls £6000. The extra expense is to be paid out of the dividends arising from the Suitors' Fund. The equity judges are to give their attendance at the House of Lords. There is a blank in the bill respecting the annuities to be given to the judges on their resignation. The jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor in bankruptcy is to be given to the Court of Appeal under this bill. According to a late return, the arrears in the Court of Chancery, at Hilary Term last, numbered 983 appeals, demurrers, causes, and claims.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—From the number of distinguished foreigners now in England and on their way to visit the Grand Exhibition, it is presumed that the approaching meeting of the British Association at Ipswich will be attended by many more eminent men of every continental nation than have ever yet been present on a similar occasion. The ready railway communication with London will also contribute to augment the influx, and continue the intercourse throughout the busy week. The celebrated organic chemist, Professor Liebeg, has, we learn, already arrived with another scientific friend, and taken up his abode with Mr. George Ransome, one of the local secretaries, owing to whose zealous efforts the assemblage for the year was fixed at Ipswich.

MARGATE SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—The Court of the Leathersellers' Company have recently voted a donation of 25 guineas towards the funds of this valuable institution—an example which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by other corporate bodies in this city.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The treasurer of King's College Hospital has just received the handsome legacy of £200 from the late T. H. Bradshaw, Esq.; and a further sum of £100 from the executors of the late Frederick Robinson, Esq., forming a most seasonable addition to the funds of the institution, situated as it is in a densely-populated neighbourhood, and being entirely dependent upon voluntary bounty.

WILLS.—The will of the late General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, K.G.H. of Delgaty Castle, Aberdeen, second son of the late Earl of Fife, has been proved in London and Edinburgh. From his immense possessions, townlands and fisheries, he leaves annuities to his widow and daughters, and the residue to his eldest son.—The will of Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, and of Baron de Grenus, have been proved in London.—Mr. John Clancy, late of Reading, formerly of Turnstile, London, who died in April last, possessed of £25,000, besides freeholds, has bequeathed upwards of £4000 to Catholic institutions, £600 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, £200 to the Reading Dispensary, and £200 to the Lying-in Hospital, Brownlow-street, Drury-lane. The widow takes the principal part of the property; but he leaves the residue to be divided, one-third to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, one-fourth to the Reading Dispensary, and the remaining shares equally between the Charity School for Poor Catholics in Reading and the Society for the Relief of Aged, Infirm, and Distressed Catholics of the Reading district.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.—The Commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the state of charities in this country, in their report, state that the number, great and small, is 28,840, and the aggregate income £1,2[illegible].

The anniversary of the French Republic was celebrated by the French citizens of Panama, on the 4th of May, by a banquet in the Town Council House, M. Cazette, the French Consul presiding. The absence of the American Consul, Mr. Corwine, gave rise to a brief difficulty, but on the representations of M. Cazette, harmony was soon restored.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E.—Stale-mate constitutes a drawn game in this country.
F. C.—You are in error. The beautiful problem in our last cannot possibly be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves.
ST. EDMUND.—Perhaps you are right. The suggestion shall be submitted to the author.
SUBSCRIBER.—We are ignorant of the game.
R. F. D., Lisbon.—Now under consideration.
H. M.—If it can be done in *three* moves, it is worthless; but you have not shown how.
MUSICUS.—The Work on "End-games," by Kling and Horwitz, together with "The Chess-Player's Handbook," may be got through any bookseller of your city. The first is published by Skeet, at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, and the latter by Bohn, of Covent-garden.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 385, by Argent, Phiz, Philo-Chess, Mungo, R D, Peter, Le T, Sub, M T L, εγγι, Dunkston, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 386, by F G B, M P, are correct.

* * * The majority of our Answers to Chess Communications must stand over until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 383.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 3d	P takes Kt	4. R takes P	K to Q B 4th
2. B to K B sq	P takes Kt (ch)	5. R to K 4th—Double check, and Mate	
3. K to Q B 2d	P to K 7th		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 384.

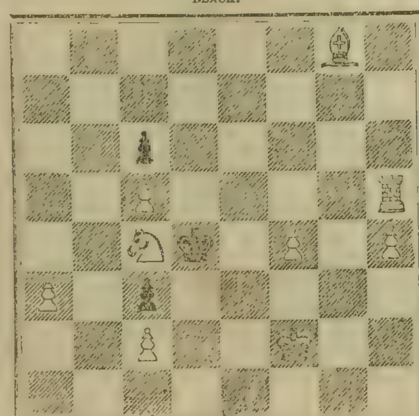
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3d (double ch)	K to K 5th	3. Q to K 3d (ch)	K takes Q
2. Kt to K B 2d (ch)	K to K B 5th	4. R to K 5th	P takes R (*a*)
		5. B to K Kt 5th—Mates	

WHITE.	BLACK.
(*a*) 4.	K to B 5th
5. Kt to Q 3d—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 387.

By W. GILBY, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The matches are fast approaching completion. Since our last report, the whole of those in the provincial contest have been brought to a close, and the four prizes awarded respectively to—

1. Mr. Boden, of Hull.
2. Mr. Ranken, of Oxford.
3. Mr. Hodges, of Reading.
4. Mr. Brian, of Oxford.

The play in these contests has more nearly come up to the average standard of the competitors' skill than that in the more important matches for the general prizes, and, upon the whole, may be taken as a tolerably accurate test of their relative capacities. We regret we cannot say as much for that in the greater struggle, where, through the error of having so few games in each match, some of the very finest players were "dis-seated" almost before the fight began, and, among those that remain, there is every chance, according to present appearances, that the prizes will be distributed in an inverse ratio to the skill of the combatants.

Up to the time of our writing, the second section of matches has been concluded, victory declaring herself in favour of

Staunton	over	Horwitz
Anderssen	"	Szen
Wyvill	"	Kennedy
Williams	"	Mucklow

The third series, too, has reached the beginning of the end, Anderssen having won two games of Staunton, Szen two of Horwitz, Williams three of Wyvill, and Captain Kennedy having won the whole four games off-hand of Mr. Mucklow.

In our next we propose continuing the selection from the most interesting of the games.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following entertaining *partie* is one just concluded between the Chess Club of Dundee and the famous Problem Composer, Herr Kling.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Dundee Club).	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Dundee Club.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	25. Q to her 7th	P to Q Kt 4th (*g*)
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	26. Q takes Kt	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	27. B takes K B P	K R to Q Kt sq
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K 5th	28. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q takes Q P
5. P to Q R 3d	B to K K 2d	29. Q to her 7th	Q to K Kt 7th (ch)
6. P to K 3d	Castles	30. K to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th
7. B to K 2d (*a*)	B to K R 5th (ch) (*b*)	31. P to Q Kt 4th (*h*)	P takes P (in passing)
8. P to K Kt 3d	B to K B 3d	32. K R to Q sq (*i*)	K R to Q sq
9. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 3d	33. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
10. P takes K P (*c*)	P to Q 3d	34. Q R takes P (*k*)	P to Q 5th (ch)
11. Q to her B 2d	Q B takes P	35. K to Q B 4th	K R to K sq
12. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q 2d	36. Q to her 5th	Q to K 7th (ch)
13. B to Q 2d	Q to her Kt 3d	37. K R to Q 3d (*l*)	Q R to Q sq
14. K to Q B 3d	B takes Kt	38. Q takes Q B P	Q to her B 7th (ch)
15. Kt to Q R 4th	Q to her sq	39. K R to Q B 3d	Q to her 8th
16. P takes B	P to Q B 4th	40. K R to Q 3d	Q to Q B 8th (ch)
17. P to Q 5th	B takes Kt (*d*)	41. Q R to Q B 3d	P takes R
18. Q takes B	Q to K 2d	42. R takes R	R takes R
19. R to K Kt sq	Kt takes B	43. B to Q 3d	Q to her 8th
20. K takes Kt	R to K sq	44. Q to K B 5th	Q to Q R 5th (ch)
21. Q R to K sq	Q to K 6th (ch)	45. K takes P	Q takes Q R P (ch)
22. K to Q B 2d (*e*)	Kt to Q R 3d	46. K moves	Q to Q K 7th (ch)
23. K R to K B sq	Q to her 5th	47. K moves	Q takes K R P
24. B to Q 3d	Kt to Q B 2d (*f*)		

And White have to play.

(*a*) B to Q 3rd would have been better play.
(*b*) Black gives this check with the object of obliging White to weaken their position by advancing the Kt Pawn.
(*c*) If White had played P to Q 6th, Black would have won a Pawn by moving Q to her Kt 3d.
(*d*) Black takes the adversaries' Queen out of play by this move, and gains time to prevent them from Castling safely.
(*e*) If they had played K to Q sq, Black might have answered with R to K 5th, &c.
(*f*) This is preparatory to the advance of the Q Kt P, for the purpose of breaking an opening for his Q Rook to play upon the Q Kt file.
(*g*) [illegible] crisis and gives rise to many remarkable [illegible] White can take either the Rook or Kt with [illegible] danger, but we have not had sufficient time for examining the game to speak decisively upon this point.
(*h*) [illegible] at K 6 [illegible] the Bishop, and afterwards taking the K's Pawn, would have [illegible] moves.
(*i*) [illegible] we presume [illegible] to draw the game by taking the K R P, &c. That, however, would have been better, in our opinion, than the move made.
(*k*) They might apparently have taken this P more advantageously with their King.
(*l*) R to Q 3d, with the view to move Q to K B 5th when the Rook was taken, would surely have been preferable to this.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 687.—By W. GILBY, Esq.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 2d, Kts at K B 5th and K 3d, P at Q Kt 2d.
Black: K at K Kt 4th, R at K Kt 3d; P's at K Kt 5th, K B 3d, K 5th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 688.—By A. L. S[illegible]

White: K at his Kt [illegible], R at K B [illegible], B at Q R 8th, B at K 7th, Kt at Q 5th, P's at K 2d, and Q B 3d.
Black: K at his [illegible], P's at K 3d and 4th.

White playing first, mates in three moves.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Scribe and Auber's grand opera, "Il Prodigo," has proved the most successful novelty of the season. It was given for the second time on Saturday night, and repeated on Tuesday, the houses on both occasions being crowded: her Majesty and Prince Albert, on the last-mentioned evening, heard the opera for the second time; the Duchess of Kent and Prince Leiningen also being present. "Il Prodigo" was likewise performed for the extra nights, on Thursday and Friday.

On Wednesday night, Auber's "Gustave" was announced; but, owing to the indisposition of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, "Norma" was substituted, followed by "L'Ile des Amours." Notwithstanding the prodigious activity displayed since the beginning of the operatic campaign, by the production of five new works, and the revival of nine operas of the *répertoire*, M. Thalberg's new opera, "The Moors in Spain," is in active preparation, and will be followed by "La Corbeille d'Oranges"—Auber's last work—for Mdlle. Alboni.

For "Il Prodigo," our anticipations of a triumphant career have been fully realised. The immense superiority of its cast will account for the greater unanimity of opinion existing in respect to its musical merits here than in Paris. To have Sontag, Ugalde, Rosati, Gardoni, and Coletti as principals, with efficient representatives of the secondary parts, was not the good for une of Auber at the Grand Opera in Paris; whilst that which was pronounced by the French critics to be the essential feature of the Opera, namely, Massol's *Reuben*, has been judiciously secured by the tact of the Director of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Auber's music gains on every hearing; there is a delightful freshness and spontaneity of melodious imaginary—there is an irresistible charm in the piquant and elegant orchestration, and the ballet music is ear haunting and feet exciting. Then Mdlle. Sontag has shown, that, as a dramatic actress, she has sensibility as well as power: her action and gestures in the third act, in the scene with the sensual high priest, are admirable; her vocalisation in the first romance is delicious; her *point d'orgue* at the close of this air is a gem, whilst in the concluding cavatina (from "Haydée") her brilliant *tours de force* are elegantly finished. Sontag is, in fact, a thorough *artiste*, and everything she undertakes is sure to be finely executed.

If Mdme. Ugalde has not quite taken the town by storm, as those amateurs who heard her at the Opéra Comique in Paris had the right to expect, she has proved herself, at all events, to be a complete adept in the florid school. Her voice being nasal in quality, will not please, perhaps, many hearers at first; in power it is not sufficient for a larger band and house than she has been accustomed to; and singing, too, in a new language, may be another drawback; but the attentive auditor will be astonished at her daring *fioriture*, and its remarkable precision. Nothing can be more disagreeable than the repulsive character of *Nefté*; but the animation and tact of Mdme. Ugalde overcome all obstacles, and in her two airs, besides the couplets of the "chamelier," she wins the applause of the audience. To appreciate her high artistic qualifications, she ought to be heard in Ambroise Thomas's "Caïd," or in one of the operas of her French *répertoire*.

Massol's affecting romance in the second act, with his powerful and picturesque delineation of the patriarch of the Hebrew tribes of the Euphrates, are nightly applauded to the very echo.

Judicious curtailments have been made in the score, the fourth and fifth acts have been combined, and the complex machinery is more readily arranged since the opening representation, so that "Il Prodigo" now works more closely, and is brought within reasonable length. Rosati, as *Lia*, makes a great sensation in the incidental dances, especially in the "Pas de la Séduction," and the unrivalled "Pas des Poignards," one of the wildest and most exciting choregraphic conceptions of modern times.

The gorgeous *mise en scène*, under Mr. A. Harris's skilful direction, has won unanimous approbation; it is really wonderful what complicated groupings are effected on so small an arena. In the second and third acts, in the procession of the bull Apis, and the orgies of the priests in the temple of Isis and Osiris, it would seem as if the Egyptian contents of the British Museum had been suddenly animated with life, to walk on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre; some of the characters, indeed—Mercuriali especially—we suspect, are unrolled mummies.

Our Artists have illustrated the last scene. The period selected is the apotheosis in the last scene of the fifth act. In the centre of the Hebrew tribes is seen *Reuben* (Massol) in the act of blessing *Azaele*, the returned prodigal (Gardoni), and his betrothed, *Jeftèle* (Mdme. Sontag), whilst aërial music, of ravishing beauty, is heard during the rising of the angel in the clouds, the bearer of the paternal pardon. The scene is in the Valley of Gessen—the plains covered with a rich harvest. The costumes and groupings are primitive and picturesque, Massol's dress having been designed for him by the celebrated painter Horace Vernet.

Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be given, for the seventh time, this evening; after which the graceful Marie Taglioni will make her first appearance this season, in "La Sylphide."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was represented, for the third time, on Saturday night, by special desire of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance with their presence. Whether it was Mozart's master piece, or the magic words for a theatre's treasury, "By Special Desire," which caused Saturday's enormous overflow, we will not pretend to decide; but certainly such a house as that of Saturday has never been surpassed since the opening of the establishment, and, within a few minutes, the rush filled the pit and two amphitheatres. Money had to be returned, of course; but some renters distinguished themselves by a violence and a course of action entirely discreditable. The rising of the curtain, however, put an end to the disturbance, and the opera went off with immense applause. Thanks to the presence of Royalty, the encores were put down, except the trio of Masques, sung by Grisi, Mdlle. Bertrandi, and Tamberlik, and the "Il mio tesoro" of the latter, which were irresistible demands. Madame Castellan, Tamburini, Tagliafico, and Formès came in for liberal marks of satisfaction. At the finale of the last act the stage arrangements underwent some judicious changes, at the suggestion of the Royal amateurs, who had been present at the previous Tuesday's execution.

On Thursday night, Donizetti's fine lyric drama, "La Favorità," was performed for the second time, most powerfully. This work will gain on every hearing. With its present cast, Grisi, Tagliafico, Tamberlik, and Mario, its superb choral and orchestral execution, and its magnificent *mise en scène*, "La Favorità" will be duly appreciated by the general public, as it is now thoroughly enjoyed by the cultivated amateurs in every part of the Continent where it has been heard. Mario, if not yet in his best voice, sang splendidly, particularly in the last act. Tamberlik was encored enthusiastically in the *cabaletta* of his *aria d'entrata*; and his air in the third act narrowly escaped an encore. His assumption of the disagreeable part of the *King* has proved of the highest value for the *ensemble*: there is a natural grace in his deportment which carries him through every character, however insignificant or repulsive, with a certain hold on the sympathies of the public. Grisi was in glorious voice. *Leonora* must be regarded as another of her greatest lyric achievements, in which rivalry is rendered hopeless. The last act created a most powerful sensation, so finely did Grisi and Mario act and sing, and so exquisitely beautiful is the monastic scene by moonlight.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was given for the fourth time, with Grisi, Castellan, Tagliafico, Polonini, Mei, Stigelli, Formès, and Tamberlik. The opera is now completely established in popularity, and is a warning for managers, not to be too hasty in the shelving of a great work, because it does not at once make a signal success. There are certain operas, like "William Tell," "La Favorità," Spontini's "Vestale," "Halévy's "Juive," &c., which require time to render popular.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be produced to-night (Saturday) for the welcome return of Viardot as *Fidès*. Gounod's "Sappho" is in preparation for the gifted sister of Malibran; and Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" will be an early novelty.

Ronconi's *début* will take place next week.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday last, Mdlle. Rachel appeared, for the first time, in the part of the heroine in M. Alexandre Dumas' play of "Mdlle. de Belle Isle." This drama, under the title of "The Duke's Wager," has been so lately detailed in our columns, that it is not needful now to repeat the story. We are glad that Mdlle. Rachel has undertaken this character; her mode of acting it should operate as a lesson to English performers. Only the other week, we expressed a doubt whether the realisation of the situation to which we objected were avoidable in a melodrama such as the present. We are now convinced, on the contrary, that the realisation is not at all necessary. Rachel idealises the whole character, situation, and all. The scene with her husband, and afterwards with *Richelieu*, regarding the apparently damning evidence of the letter, were cardinal instances in point. Nothing could be less violent, more pleasing, and yet more effective. The manner, also, of giving the lie to *Richelieu*, was perfectly artistic. All vulgarity was avoided. It was a sudden and irresistible act, and not a set insult, as interpreted on the English stage. The impulsive character of the act made it as charming as it was striking. The last scene, when agitated with the prospect of her lover's suicide, was finely rendered. The tender emotion, the anxiety, the despair, the expostulation, the change of passion when hope redawned upon the gloom—all these mutations and states of moral being were produced with a refinement which precluded physical pain, and translated passion into ideal force. From such an illustration the histrionic artist cannot fail of receiving instruction of the highest kind, and the audience may cultivate a taste for pure acting, apart from stage exaggeration. Such are the reasons why we welcome so warmly the periodical visits of Rachel to the English stage.

VAUXHALL-GARDENS.—The usual attractions at these gardens were varied on Wednesday, by the first of a series of horticultural *fêtes*, which have been introduced for the purpose of enabling the exhibitors to compete for prizes amounting in all to the sum of £225. Notwithstanding the unseasonable weather, a large number of persons visited the gardens in the course of the afternoon, and remained until the evening's entertainments commenced. The floral show was in every respect of a much more magnificent character than was anticipated, the pelargoniums, azaleas, heaths, and roses being of a character which would have done credit even to the more highly patronised exhibitions at the Horticultural and Botanical Gardens. This was the first display of the kind which has ever taken place at the "Royal property," and the success has been such as to justify a frequent repetition of so agreeable an adjunct to the pleasures of a summer's promenade.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, JUNE, 1851.—In future, whenever the 2d of the month falls on a Sunday, the mails for the West Indies, &c. will be made up in London on the following morning, instead of, as heretofore, on the evening of the 1st of the month.

"IL PRODIGO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SCENE THE LAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "INGOMAR," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE author of the very effective drama of "Ingomar," now so elegantly translated by Mrs. Lovell for this theatre, is the celebrated M. Halm, whose tragedy of "Griselda" is one of the most pathetic of German poems. We this week give an Illustration of the scene in the first act, which, as we have already stated, is repeated in the last act, thus, as it were, completing a circle of dramatic interest. It presents the ancient city of Massilia (now Marseilles), and is both curious and picturesque in its archæological details. Between this scene and its re-appearance in the last act, the real business of the play is transacted—the triumph of female beauty and innocence over the ruggedness of the savage nature. The theme of the play is the prettiest. It is also (the other extreme of the bipolarity) the sublimest; the mid-point and synthesis representing the beautiful. The combination of these three elements makes the attraction of this drama; and if it has not an extraordinary run, it will be owing entirely to the circumstances of the management, and not to the want of the proper stage qualities in the acting play. We have witnessed it a second time, and, notwithstanding faults of Mr. Anderson's own acting, which are egregious, we were in a state of delightful sympathy with the persons and actions of the play during the whole performance. The performance of Miss Vandenhoff is exquisite; and a renewed inspection of Mr. Ray's *Polydor* has served to confirm our conviction that the actor in question is an artist of consummate ability. He must be drawn forth from his obscurity.

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "INGOMAR," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

TESTIMONIAL TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

OUR readers have received so many commemorations of the active benevolence of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, that they will not be surprised to hear of its extension to the United States, where this highly-gifted lady is now singing.

On the evening of Mdlle. Lind's arrival in New York, by the steamship *Atlantic*, she was waited upon by the firemen of the city, who not only most cordially cheered her, but received her with the music of the excellent bands of the Fire Department. It will be recollected that the receipts of Mdlle. Lind's first concert were given to the several charitable institutions of the city; and the "Widow and Orphan's Fund" of the Fire Department received by far the largest share, viz. 3000 dollars, or about one-fourth of the whole. The Firemen, therefore, to evince their gratitude, held a public meeting; and in a gold box, purchased by subscription for the purpose, resolved to convey to Mdlle. Lind the resolutions passed at the meeting; and also a rosewood book-case containing Audubon's "Birds and Quadrupeds of America." These testimonials of gratitude were presented to Mdlle. Jenny Lind by W. Mills, president of the Fire Department Fund, on the 16th ult., and most graciously received. We have engraved one of these tributes, stated to be the largest gold box ever made in America, and a splendid specimen of workmanship. The dimensions are—length, 7 inches; width, 3 inches; depth, 1 inch. In the centre of the lid is a scroll, bearing the following inscription:—

The Firemen of New York
to
MISS JENNY LIND.
Sept. 13th, 1850.

GOLD BOX PRESENTED TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND, BY THE FIREMEN OF NEW YORK.

Supporting the scroll, and on either side of it, are branches of laurel and of oak—the one emblematic of friendship, the other of fortitude—beautifully worked in green enamel.

In the two upper corners of the box are engraved the initistion and discharge certificates of the Fire Department—the one surmounted by the flags of Sweden and America, with a lyre between; the other by the same flags, and the appropriate emblems of the firemen, the hook and ladder, &c. A rich chasing surrounds the rim; and the whole is at once massive and elegant, harmonious, chaste, and tasteful. The box weighs twelve ounces, and has been manufactured by J. W. Faulkner.

Our New York correspondent adds:—"By an announcement made by Mr. Barnum in this morning's *Tribune* (June 3), we learn that the engagement between him and Miss Lind will terminate at the one hundredth night; and ninety-one concerts having been given, but nine remain, one of which will be given in this city, and the remaining eight in Philadelphia and Boston.

CURIOUS PRESENT.—Among the presents offered to the King of Hanover, on his eightieth birthday, a week or two ago, was one of a modest, but, nevertheless, interesting kind. It consisted of nothing more than a white cotton pocket-handkerchief, on which was printed, in red colours, a family portrait of George III. and Queen Charlotte, with nine of their Royal children, with the names and ages of each. The King of Hanover is represented as a boy of four years old, playing at the feet of his Royal mother, who holds Prince Adolphus, the late lamented Duke of Cambridge, a baby, in her arms. This curious old relic, printed 76 years past, had been preserved in the family of the anonymous donor from that period to the present day. The handkerchief was post addressed to the Princess Royal, who presented it to the King, by whom it was received with thankful emotion.

By the death of Mr. Barnard, a vacancy is caused in the representation of the borough of Greenwich. The late member sat for the borough nearly twenty years, having been elected in 1832. A supporter of the Government will be immediately brought forward.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"HOPPERS."—PAINTED BY WILLIAM LEE.

"HOPPERS." PAINTED BY W. LEE.

This is Mr. Lee's picturesque contribution to the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall-Mall. It is a scene of charming nature, very nicely represented. The artist could scarcely have chosen a happier phase of truly English rustic life: the occupation is so winning, as to afford amusement to children, who love to gambol amid the luxuriance of the hop-ground. The business of the picking is, however, not forgotten here by the painter; the wood-framed bins and the pickers at the sides, with the placing of the poles, are correctly given; and the whole scene reminds how superior is the picturesqueness of the English hop-garden to the boasted vineyards of the Continent.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Messrs. Garratt, of Saxmundham, Suffolk, the well-known agricultural implement manufacturers, lately gave to the persons in their employment—nearly 300 in number—a treat they will not easily forget, in an opportunity of seeing the wonders of the Crystal Palace. Messrs. Garratt fitted up and victualled, entirely at their own cost, two schooners, the *Margaret* and the *Jane*, of Aldborough, and had them towed by the steam-tug *Joseph Soames* to London, where they remained a week; the workmen living on board during their stay. The vessels were moored off the Horseferry-wharf, Millbank, as being the point most convenient to the Great Exhibition Building. The charge of the people was entrusted to Mr. Woolnough, the principal foreman of Messrs. Garratt's works, to whom great credit is due for the satisfactory manner in which the whole trip was carried out.

The Messrs. Garratt deserve great praise for the liberality and kindness thus shown to their workmen, and we have no doubt it will be fully appreciated by them.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT THE DEANERY-HOUSE OF WATERFORD.

We have been favoured with the following communication (with a Sketch) from the Very Reverend the Dean of Waterford:—

It was always known that a large vault existed beneath the Deanery-House at Waterford; but it was never explored, nor was it known how far it extended. On coming to reside here, I found this an object of interest to the antiquary, and proceeded to explore and re-open the crypt.

At the commencement of the work, we found the end of the crypt filled with rubbish, so that no more than two-thirds of its entire extent was visible by lamp-light, and all was darkness, no ray of light being admitted into it. On removing some of the rubbish, there was discovered at the extreme end (the south) a pointed arch doorway; and on proceeding with the work, this was found to lead to a spiral stair. Proceeding up the stairs, we found ourselves in an apartment adjoining the coach-house, the entire staircase having been filled up with rubbish, and part of the offices built over it. The present Deanery was erected about 150 years since. Having removed the building, the staircase was made to open into the garden. This was evidently the stair of a round tower, leading to the upper story of the ancient buildings.

It still remained to find the orignal entrance to the lower part of the buildings, which might be presumed to exist. Perceiving at about the centre of the east side of the crypt three steps and an archway over them, as of a porch, I opened the passage, removing a wall built at a period subsequent to the rest of the building, and which, as I had expected, proved to have been built to stop up the original entrance. After removing the rubbish and earth, and ascending five steps, I came to the threshold of the ancient gate of entrance; still proceeding upwards, and ascending in like manner five other steps, I came to a broad landing of flags, which must have been the original level of the exterior (and which is at the level of the gardens adjoining the Deanery). I was still five feet below the level of the present surface, and found the intermediate soil to be chiefly composed of lime rubbish and the *debris* of old buildings.

To reach the level of the floor of the crypt and the bases of the pillars, it was necessary to remove two feet and upwards of rubbish from the centre.

The whole length of this crypt is 60 feet—the breadth, which is uniform, 19 feet. The arch of the vault, which reaches from east to west, is a semicircle, and the whole is supported, and divided into two equal aisles, by 'massive arches, broad and round,' springing from

Ponderous columns short and low;

evincing the character of the original building, when, like that of Lindisfarne,

In Saxon strength the abbey frowned.

The counter arches are semicircular, springing from pillars square, but *chamfered* at the corners. Of these pillars there are five distinct, and two pilasters, forming six arches, running from north to south. The height of the crown of the arch is 11 feet, that of the pillars 6 feet 2 inches; the distance between the pillars 8 feet and a half. The entrance at the east side is 5 feet and a half wide. From floor to threshold of this entrance are five steps of 9-inch risers; and from thence to the original level are five steps more.

The spiral stair at the south end is 8 feet and a half in diameter, and consists of 21 winding steps of 6-inch risers. The pointed door-arch at foot of stairs is 7 feet to the point of arch. The window of stairs is 3 feet below the present exterior level.

In the rubbish on the floor, two feet below the surface, was found a coin, having on one side a ship, and on the reverse three *fleurs de lis* in a lozenge, with the following word inscribed three times on each side, which I do not understand, 'Orborum.' There is no date on the coin. It is believed that this is a piece of the *black* or *mail* money, decreed *temp.* Edward IV., but in circulation till Charles II., called 'Nuremburgs.' There were also found several pipes and bowls of pipes of a peculiar form and small bowl. These, it is conjectured, may have been left there by some of Cromwell's soldiers. A very few human bones were also found, at two feet deep. The greater part of the pillars and the entire of the pointed door-arch are built of a white soft stone, which I believe to be Caen stone; the rest is of native limestone. There are four open-

CRYPT RECENTLY DISCOVERED UNDER THE DEANERY-HOUSE, WATERFORD.

LANDING OF MESSRS. GARRATT'S WORKMEN, AT HORSEFERRY-ROAD, ON THEIR VISIT TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ings, originally windows, but now beneath the outer surface, at the west side, and one at the end of the east side. It is probable that the crypt extended further, but was cut off to erect the Deanery at one end, and the Town-hall at the other.

"A second vault, hitherto used as a coal-cellar, extends from the northern end of the crypt above described—which is curious, as containing in the roof large quantities of the *hurdle*, used for the centreing of the arch in the original building of the edifice. In a brick partition dividing off a wine-cellar in this vault, I found built up and plastered over as part of the partition, a finely-carved piece of oak, apparently part of an altar-screen, measuring seven feet by twenty inches—in good preservation. The buildings appear to be of the twelfth century, when King John built a palace in Waterford, adjoining the cathedral, and the present site of the Deanery.

"Within twenty yards of the Deanery are the ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, containing some fine lancet windows and pointed arches, and several curious tombs of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and a fine mural monument. On several of these tombs are the four letters, I. M. R. A. The meaning of these letters I have not been able to learn. On one of the tombs, representing the crucifixion, &c., is the *sword* used by Peter, and the *right ear* of the servant which he cut off.

"There is a fine altar tomb in the Cathedral close, one half of which had long lain buried under the pavement, until I restored it a few days since. It represents a Mayor of Waterford, of the name of Rice, who flourished in the middle of the 15th century, and represents his figure as a corpse, as it was found *twelve months after interment*. Worms, toads, and reptiles are represented crawling out of the body, and about the head and stomach. Around the sides of this tomb are finely executed bas reliefs, representing the twelve apostles (six at each side), and at the head three Bishops, one in the centre sitting in his chair, and holding a crucifix between his knees; at foot are the Virgin and Child, St. Catherine with her wheel, and a third saint."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

ROBERT DUNDAS, second Viscount Melville, of Melville-hall in the county of Edinburgh, and Baron Dunsira, in the county of Perth, Lord Privy Seal in Scotland, and Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, was the only son of Henry Dundas, the first Viscount, and was born on the 14th March, 1771. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In his early and middle life, Robert, second Viscount Melville, occupied a somewhat prominent place in the political world, having been President of the Board of Trade in the Administration of Mr. Perceval, from 1809 to 1814. In the sub-sequent Government of Lord Liverpool, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he held from 1812 to 1827; and, after the short interval of the Canning and Goderich Administrations, he resumed it in 1828, and finally retired in 1830. Latterly, his Lordship has chiefly resided in the county of Edinburgh, in the affairs of which he evinced great interest, taking a leading part in all that related to the management of the public roads, as well as in other local matters falling within the scope of his jurisdiction as a commissioner of supply and justice of the peace. Lord Melville, who succeeded to the peerage on the demise of his father, the first Viscount, the 29th May, 1811, had married, in August, 1795, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Hack Saunders, Esq., M.D., and grand-niece and co-heir of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, K.B., by whom (who died the 10th September, 1841) he leaves, with other issue, an eldest son, the Hon. Henry Dundas, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel 60th Rifles, now third Viscount Melville. The death of the second Viscount occurred on the 16th inst., at his family seat, Melville Castle, near Edinburgh, where he expired in his 81st year, surrounded by his sons and daughters. The deceased peer's father, Henry Dundas, the first Viscount, was the well-known Lord Melville, who was impeached in 1805, and acquitted, and to whose memory there stands a magnificent statue in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

SIR JOHN MURRAY MACGREGOR, BART.

SIR JOHN ATHOLL BANNATYNE MURRAY MACGREGOR, Bart., of Macgregor, in the county of Perth, was the eldest son of Major-General Sir Evan John Macgregor, the second Baronet, Governor-General of the British Windward and Leeward Islands, and was born the 20th January, 1810. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 14th June, 1841, and early in the present year he was appointed President of the Virgin Islands, and assumed his government at Tortola, on the 24th of last March, but, to the inexpressible grief of all who knew him, he has not held it two months. He died of fever, on the 11th ult., in his 42d year, and was interred in the island. His remains were there deposited in a leaden coffin, with the intention of their being removed on some future day to the vault of his ancestors. Her Majesty's brig *Helena*, being in port at the time of his funeral, fired minute guns; and the officers and crew, as well as the chief population of the island, attended the burial of the lamented President. Sir John, who was chief of his clan—the Macgregors of historic and romantic fame, married, the 14th November, 1833, Mary Charlotte, youngest daughter and co-heir of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and leaves, with two other sons and a daughter, an eldest son, Malcolm, the present Baronet, a youth of seventeen.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, K.C.B.

This gallant officer, whose death occurred at Brighton on the 14th inst., belonged to a family pre-eminently distinguished in the late war. Among his brothers we may name the late Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B., who died in 1838; General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., who died in 1833; and Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B., Colonel of Marines, at the storming of Fort Oswego, on Lake Ontario. Sir Charles was born Sept. 5th, 1782, the tenth and youngest son of the late George Malcolm, Esq., of Burnfoot, county Dumfries (a descendant of the Malcolms of Lahnee and Innertell), by Margaret his wife sister of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. In 1795 he embarked as midshipman on board the *Fox*, 32, commanded by his brother Pulteney, and in 1847 attained the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue. His public services during the war were of importance, and are fully described in Lord Byron's "Naval Biography," wherein the memoir of Sir Charles occupies three closely printed columns. Suffice it for our purpose to state that the gallant officer was actively employed in the East and West Indies, and the Channel. When in the *Nereus* (Oct. 30th, 1807) he made a desperate attack with four boats on a convoy of 30 sail, lying in Conquet Road, near Brest, under the protection of several heavy batteries, but was eventually obliged to retire; and in the same year it was his fortune to be the chief instrument of preserving the property of the British at Oporto from falling into the hands of the French from 1828 to 1833, Sir Charles held the appointment of Superintendant of the Indian Navy. He married, first, June 4th, 1808, his cousin Magdalene, daughter of Charles Pasley, Esq.; and, secondly, April 11th, 1829, Elmira Riddell, youngest daughter of Major-General Shaw. By the former, he leaves one daughter; and by the latter, three sons.

LORD DUNDRENNAN.

THOMAS MAITLAND, Esq., of Dundrennan, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, a distinguished Scotch Advocate, and a Senator of the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Dundrennan, was born the 9th October, 1792. He was a scion of the ancient and noble family of Maitland, to which belong the Earls of Lauderdale: his own branch springs from William Maitland, an eminent Scottish ecclesiastic during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Thomas Maitland was called to the Scotch bar in 1813, where he obtained a large practice and was particularly successful in jury cases. He represented Kirkcudbright in Parliament; he held the office of Solicitor-General of Scotland, under the Administration of Lord Melbourne, in 1840 and 1841, and again, also, until very recently, when he was appointed a judge, upon which occasion he took the titular designation of Lord Dundrennan. His Lordship married, the 31 July, 1815 Isabella Graham, fourth daughter of the late James Macdowall, Esq., and niece of the late William Macdowall, Esq., of Garthland, M.P. for the county of Renfrew, by whom he leaves four sons and three daughters. The learned Judge had but just returned from the Northern Circuit, where, owing to the death of Lord Moncrieff, he presided alone, when, after a short illness, he died on the 10th inst., at the residence of his brother, in Melville-street, Edinburgh.

THOMAS MOULE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who was an antiquarian, topographical, and heraldic writer of no ordinary ability, died on the 14th inst., at his residence, Stable Yard, St. James' Palace, aged 68. Mr. Moule was the author of the following works:—"Antiquities of Westminster Abbey." "Bibliotheca Heraldica." "English Counties Illustrated." "Essays on the Roman Villas." "Heraldry of Fish." All these productions displayed infinite care, research, and taste and were written in a graceful and agreeable style. That quaint book with a quaint title, the "Heraldry of Fish," was very and deservedly popular. Were merit and knowledge now the qualifications for the admission into the College of Arms Mr. Moule was just the person to have eminently filled the office of the Garter King, or some other heraldic Monarch.

THE CENSUS OF 1851.

THE following interesting and instructive summary of the returns gathered under the Census Act, on March 31st, of the number of the people in Great Britain, was published by authority in the early part of the week:—

	1851 (31st March).						1847 (7th June).					
	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhab.	Uninhab.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Inhab.	Uninhab.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Great Britain, and Islands in the British Seas ..	3,675,451	165 603	29,102	20,919,531	10 184,687	10,734,844	3,465 981	198,129	20,334	19,655,981	9,074 642	9,581,239
England and Wales	3 276,579	152,579	25 529	17,905 831	8,734 554	9,151 277	2,943 939	173,234	27,408	15,914,757	7 775,224	8,139 533
Scotland	376 653	11 596	2,374	2,870,784	1,373,622	1,507,162	302 852	24,026	2,646	2,620,184	1,211,862	1,374 322
Islands in the British Seas..	21 826	1,077	202	142,916	66,511	76,405	19 150	869	220	124,040	57,556	66,484
London	307 722	16 889	4 817	2 365 141	1,104 356	1,258 785	202,737	11 324	4,032	1 948 369	912,401	1 033,264

NOTE.—The army in Great Britain, and the navy, merchant seamen, and other persons on board vessels in the ports, are included in the Return for 1851; the navy, merchant seamen, and persons on board vessels, were not included in 1841.

The apparent decrease of houses in Scotland between 1841 and 1851 is attributable to the fact that, in 1841, flats or stories were reckoned in many places as "houses;" in the present Census the more correct definition has been employed.

Census Office, Craig's Court, 14th June, 1851. GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General.

DESTRUCTION OF MRS. GRAHAM'S BALLOON, IN ARLINGTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.

SERIOUS BALLOON ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening, at six o'clock, according to previous public announcement, the Victoria and Albert balloon ascended from Batty's Hippodrome, in the Kensington-road. Favoured by its proximity to the Exhibition, the ascent was attended by an immense crowd.

At the appointed time, Mrs. Graham, accompanied by her husband, stepped into the car, and the balloon was immediately detached from its fastenings. It rose slowly from the earth, but had not ascended above 50 or 60 feet when it again sank, and in doing so the silken envelope came into contact with a pole or flag-staff, sustaining a considerable rent, by which the gas began to escape. This receiving motion was due to the insufficiency of the supply of gas. The balloon again ascended, and by a succession of alternate risings and sinkings at length got clear of the inclosure, and floated away in the direction of the Crystal Palace. When over the building the aeronauts discharged their ballast, which they had been compelled to carry, greatly to their own disadvantage, while moving over the heads of the crowd. After clearing the building with some difficulty, and damaging a flag-staff, the balloon drifted towards the Green-park, and skimmed the surface of the reservoir, whence it again suddenly rose to the altitude of the houses in Piccadilly. A breeze at this time carried the balloon towards the roof of Colonel North's house in Arlington-street, which lurks into the park. In its passage over that dwelling the car became fixed between the sloping roof and a stack of chimneys rising from it. A gust of wind now gave an impetus to the machine, which worked heavily, and carried away the chimney stack, the balloon alighting on a roof in Park-place. Its remaining force seemed to have been exhausted by this effort. A body of police immediately provided the means of arriving at the top of the house, where a frightful spectacle presented itself. The car of the balloon was jammed in its position so firmly, that all means of releasing it appeared for a long time hopeless. Mr. and Mrs. Graham had been thrown from their seats, and were lying on the roof of the house. Medical aid was quickly rendered by Mr. Moore, a surgeon, in Arlington-street. On examination they were both found to be severely contused and lacerated, especially about the head and forehead; Mr. Graham had also his collar-bone and breast-bone broken—wounds of a dangerous nature at his advanced age, 66. Mrs. Graham is nearly twenty years younger. After having their wounds dressed, they were placed in a cab, and removed under the care of a police officer to their residence, No. 8, Liverpool-street, Walworth.

After considerable difficulty, the tattered remnants of the balloon were removed to the Vine-street station.

COURT OF VICE CHANCERY.

METAIRIE *v.* WISEMAN.

This remarkable case, which, it may be remembered, arose out of certain large bequests made by a Frenchman on his death-bed for the benefit of certain Roman Catholic charity-schools in Somers-town and the northern part of the metropolis, which bequests were disputed by the relatives of the deceased, has been brought to a conclusion somewhat more speedily than is usual in Chancery suits generally.

On Tuesday, before Lord Cranworth, Mr. Bethell made the following application:—If your Lordship pleases, I am instructed to move, on behalf of the plaintiff, that all the proceedings in this cause and in the information be stayed, and that the records of the bill and several answers and information, and the affidavits on both sides, be removed from the files of this court, an arrangement having been made with the parties on the subject of the costs, which is satisfactory to the plaintiff and the persons interested with the plaintiff in the cause.

Lord Cranworth.—I suppose the object is, that there are imputations which the parties wish to be removed.

Mr. Bethell.—Yes, my Lord.

Mr Stuart.—My Lord, it is stipulated expressly, that all offensive imputations be withdrawn by the plaintiff, and, with the consent of the parties, the bill and answer are to be taken off the file. We have the consent of the Attorney-General on behalf of the charity to the arrangement that is made.

Mr. Bethell.—He is quite satisfied with what has been done.

Thus ended this remarkable case, which occupied the attention of the Court during nine days. We append the terms of the compromise as contained in the minutes:—

"METAIRIE *v.* WISEMAN.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* COOKE.

"We, the undersigned, solicitors of the parties in the above-mentioned suits, hereby agree that all litigation in the suits shall be ended on the following terms; that is to say—

"First—Four thousand pounds stock (part of the £7000 stock in the pleadings mentioned) to be transferred to the next of kin of Mathias Carré in the pleadings mentioned, in the shares in which they would be entitled thereto in case of intestacy, and the rest of the £7000 stock to remain vested in the trustees of the charity in the pleadings mentioned.

"Secondly—The trustees of the charity to pay the sum of £431 10s. 5d. to the same next of kin in the same proportions as mentioned in No. 1. Mr. Bethell will be so good as to suggest such protection for Mr. Cooke in acceding to these payments as he may think necessary, Mr. Cooke being willing to leave this matter in the hands of Mr. Bethell.

"Third—Each party, except the Attorney-General, to bear their own costs of each of the suits, and the plaintiff and next of kin to bear one half of the costs of the Attorney-General and the defendant; the trustees to bear the other half of such costs.

"Fourth—All offensive imputations to be withdrawn by the plaintiff, and, with the consent of all parties, the bill and affidavits in the suit of Metairie *v.* Wiseman to be taken off the file.

"The above arrangement to be carried into effect by the consent of all parties, including the Attorney-General.

"GREGORY, FAULKENER, and Co.
NORRIS and SONS.

"April 25, 1851

"And her Majesty's Attorney-General this day appearing by his counsel, and consenting and certifying his opinion that it is fit and proper for the benefit of the charity that the said arrangement should be carried into effect, let the said agreement to be confirmed and carried into effect accordingly; and let all further proceedings in the aforesaid cause and information be respectively stayed, and let the records of the bill filed in the said cause and the several affidavits filed in the said cause on behalf of the plaintiff and defendants respectively be taken off the file."

A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Monday morning, to petition Parliament in favour of Mr. Cobden's motion in the House of Commons, for an address to her Majesty in favour of international arbitrations and a general disarmament. The meeting was called by the Mayor of Manchester, upon a requisition signed by upwards of 200 inhabitants. His worship presided. A public meeting for the same object also took place at Leeds on Monday.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to a Parliamentary paper just published, as many as 580,817 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom in the years 1849 and 1850. The number that went from Great Britain, including 328,090 from Liverpool was 459,017, and 121,330 from Ireland.

The Count and Countess de Morella have contributed, as their third donation, the sum of £20 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

The officers who have served and are now serving in the 7th (or Queen's Own) Hussars met together on Monday at Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-street, to celebrate at their annual festival the services of that gallant regiment on the field of Waterloo. Among the gallant and distinguished officers present, we remarked General Sir Edward Kerrison, Lieut.-General Sir William de Tuyle, Major-General Robbins, the Marquis of Worcester, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Vivian, Sir Arthur Chichester, &c. The gallant Field-Marshal, the Marquis of Anglesea, who commanded this gallant regiment for nearly half a century, was unfortunately prevented from presiding on account of indisposition. The Duke of Beaufort was also absent from a similar cause.

Recent advices from Yucatan (Central America) state that the Indian warfare is fast drawing to a close. The Indians had sustained a bloody defeat at Bacalos.

We are sorry to have to record the occurrence of a destructive fire at the Low Mills, near Kendal, Westmoreland, the property of Messrs. John Ireland and Co., manufacturers of woollen cloths, linsey, &c. The damage done we have heard estimated at £10,000.

When the last steamer left California (May 1), a rumour was abroad that a very extensive scheme was on foot for separating from the Mexican Republic the rich state of Senora. Five hundred well armed men had left California expressly for the purpose. It was contemplated to declare the State independent of Mexico, organise a provisional Government and finally get it annexed to the United States. It lies on the Gulf of California, between 27° and 33° north latitude, is about half as large as Texas, and is exceedingly rich in minerals, especially silver. Another expedition to take possession of Lower California, and seize on the port of Mazatlan, was also much talked of.

Recent accounts from Syria state that Father Basil, a Capuchin, was found strangled at the foot of the altar at Aleppo. The French consul has taken energetic steps for inquiring into this crime.

Last week, at Preston, a pile of new buildings came down with a tremendous crash, at a moment when thirteen persons were at work. Several were very seriously hurt, but no lives were lost.

A letter from Bombay of May 14 says:—"Lord Dalhousie has had a very narrow escape from a broken neck. On the 26th ult. his Lordship went to pay a visit to a strong fortress on the frontier, called North Kangra. Whilst traversing the hills on a stout country pony, he came suddenly upon a heavily loaded camel in turning a sharp angle of the ascent. The Governor-General was nearly thrown over the precipice, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises. A fatal accident of a similar nature had occurred at Subathoe, only a few days previously, to Lieut. Sale (the youngest son of the General), who fell down a precipice, and was killed on the spot.

During the month of May, 477 vessels arrived in New York from foreign ports, with an aggregate of 38,346 immigrants. Of these vessels, 79 were under the British flag.

A fearful earthquake took place at Valparaiso, Chili, South America, on the 3rd of April. There were several shocks, but the second was the most severe, and caused some loss of life, the falling of many buildings, and the destruction of much property. Occasional shocks were felt for the succeeding three days, doing more or less damage.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that the prospect of collision with the French had passed away. A compromise had been effected, in which the King had agreed to refer to the Legislature the questions of equality between the Catholics and Protestants, and of the tariff of duties on French spirits. Documents from French subjects were to be received in the French language, and the treaty was to be adopted in French and Hawaiian.

Up to the present time there are among the articles found in the Exhibition, and deposited with the police, 75 parasols and 175 silk handkerchiefs, which have not been claimed. A silver watch and two or three purses, with money enclosed therein, are also included in the unclaimed list.

An American professor of music, Mr. S. P. Tuckerman, of Boston, U.S., has just received an appointment from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The accounts received from the Australian colonies by the Overland Mail state that the anti-transportation movement was rapidly increasing, and the subscription to the "League" had already reached £4795 15s. by 88 subscribers, of whom 34 gave £105 each, nine of £52 10s., one of £50, five of £26 5s, twenty-three £25, one £15, two £13 10s, three £10, five £5 5s., and five £5.

Mr. Alderman Salomons is a candidate to supply the vacancy caused in the representation of Greenwich by the death of Mr. Barnard. Alderman Wire is also mentioned. It is said that the Protectionists are desirous of trying their chances, but the name of their candidate has not yet transpired. Mr. Alderman Salomons polled 1236 votes at the election for the borough in 1847.

The increase of population in Cornwall does not exceed 12,000, whilst in each of the three previous periods of ten years the excess had uniformly been 40,000. The births, however, from 1841 to 1850 have exceeded the deaths by 47,500. Emigration is suggested as the cause of the reduced proportion of increase.

From a return obtained at the instance of Lord Naas, it appears that the number of licensed distillers in Ireland was, in 1835, 87, against 94 in 1840, 49 in 1847, 53 in 1848, 50 in 1849, and 53 in 1850.

We are sorry to learn that the Earl of Eldon is still suffering from severe indisposition.

This day (Saturday) a splendid banquet is given by the officers of both services who have served in the Peninsula to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and a silver testimonial of the value of upwards of £1500 will be presented to the gallant Duke on the occasion, in token of the value set by the army and navy upon his untiring exertions to obtain from the Government the long-delayed medals. The most distinguished officers in the service are to be present.

The reward offered for the discovery of the persons who committed the gold-dust robbery on the South-Western Railway, a few weeks since, has been increased from £250 to £500.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £150 per annum, which was held by the late Colonel M'Callum, on Colonel Samuel Burdon Ellis, C.B. Colonel Ellis served in the *Ajax*, in Calder's action, and at Trafalgar; and was commander of the Marines in the Chinese war.

Accounts from Africa, dated March 4, mention the defeat of the Dahoman army (part Amazon) before the walls of Abbeokuta, a town about 60 miles inland from Lagos, in the Bight of Benin. The invasion, it is said, was wholly unprovoked, and their discomfiture is likely to have an important bearing on the decline of the slave trade.

On Saturday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's, that on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., the Plymouth packet, while on her voyage from Penzance to Liverpool, struck on a sunken rock rounding the Scilly, and almost instantly foundered, every soul on board perishing. Besides her crew of eight men, she had about eighteen emigrants proceeding to Liverpool to go out to America. Their names are not at present known.

Sir Edward North Buxton, in an address published in the Essex papers, states his intention of seeking the support of the electors when a dissolution shall take place. He avows himself an advocate of Free Trade, though feeling a deep solicitude for the welfare of the agricultural classes.

At a Privy Council held on Saturday, at Dublin Castle, a proclamation was issued, making Belfast an assize town instead of Carrickfergus.

A lamentable accident occurred on Sunday night, on the Great Western Railway, near the Maidenhead station, to one of the guards employed on the line. The cattle train having arrived at the goods station, the guard, before the train had quite stopped, jumped off the down line without noticing the mail train, which was approaching at a rapid rate. In an instant he was knocked down, and some of the wheels crushed his head, almost cutting it from his body. Of course his death was instantaneous.

The Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, gave his fourth and last *conversazione* on Saturday night, at his Lordship's residence in Connaught-place. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the noble Earl with his company, and a large number of distinguished scientific and literary characters, as well as many eminent foreign *savans*, were present on the occasion.

From New South Wales mention has been made frequently of late of the cultivation of the vine having steadily increased since 1843, the number of acres in 1849 being 1127, producing 101,063 gallons of wine and 1781 gallons of brandy. It now appears that the colonists have commenced exporting it, a first consignment of 255 dozen having recently arrived in London by the ship *Waterloo*. The qualities are described as "Australian white wine" and "Australian red hermitage," and it will be interesting to learn the judgment pronounced upon them in the London market.

On Saturday a parliamentary paper was printed, by order of the House of Lords, showing the working of the Encumbered Estates Commission in Ireland. The total number of petitions filed to the 30th ult. was 1803. The number of petitions fiatted in regular course was 1367, and the total number of petitions unfiatted was 242. The date of the earliest unfiatted petition was the 15th of November last. The number of petitions fiatted upon special application, which were filed since the 15th of November, was 194.

The blue ribbon of the order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of the Earl of Meath, has been bestowed upon Viscount Massereene and Ferrard.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday, two men, named John Smith and W. J. Chew, were committed for trial, the magistrate refusing to accept bail, for swindling. By a system of mock auctions the prisoners have reaped a large harvest: and a charge of defrauding Mr. Peter Wilson of the respective sums of £7 15s and £7 5s, for two alleged gold watches, being clearly established, the witnesses are bound over to prosecute.

The Admiralty have directed, that, in future, all bulky documents, such as periodical returns, reports of survey, accounts for the principal officers at Somerset House, including store and victualling accounts, be made up and sent as *parcels*, and not sent in the mail-bags as *letters*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—VISIT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS AND FOREIGN VISITORS TO BIRMINGHAM.

On Thursday morning the Royal Commissioners and a number of foreigners, in all about 250 ladies and gentlemen, left Euston station by special train, in order to visit Birmingham, in answer to an invitation received from the Mayor and Corporation. Upon their arrival at Birmingham, the visitors, after a short inspection of the town, and partaking of refreshment at the Queen's Hotel, proceeded to view the various processes adopted in the manufactories of Messrs. Bacchus and Son, and R. Harris, flint and coloured glass works; G. R. Collis and Co., manufacturing goldsmiths, &c.; W. Elliot and Son, button manufacturers; Elkington, Mason, and Co., electro-platers; Fox, Henderson, and Co., engineers; Gillott, and Hinks, Wells, and Co., steel pen manufacturers; Jennens and Bettridge, and J. Lane, *papier maché* works; F. C. Osler, show-rooms of glass chandeliers, &c.; Winfield, manufacturer of metallic bedsteads and brass founder; and the Government proving-house, for proving gun barrels—which were thrown open for the purpose. The only four, however, which Lord Granville and the main body of the visitors could attend, were Messrs. Elliot's, Gillott's, Jennens and Bettridge's, and Wingfield's. At the latter manufactory, the workmen assembled together and presented an address to Lord Granville, expressing their gratification at the manner in which the Exhibition had been carried out, to which his Lordship made an appropriate reply.

At three o'clock the party assembled in the Botanic Gardens, where a very elegant *déjeûner* was laid out, the Mayor presiding, supported by the principal visitors and members of the corporation. At the conclusion of the *déjeûner*, the Mayor proposed the healths of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal family, and expressed the gratification which he was sure all must feel in acknowledging the claims which his Royal Highness had upon them for the suggestion of, and the assistance he had given in working out the details relative to, the Exhibition.

The Mayor next gave "Earl Granville and the Royal Commissioners," whom in the name of the corporation and inhabitants of the town he welcomed to Birmingham.

Lord Granville returned thanks, and expressed himself extremely gratified with the events of the day.

The healths of the Foreign Commissioners and of the Jurors were next drunk, and respectively acknowledged by M. Viebahn and the Baron Dupin, both of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the events of the day, and all that they had seen of the manufacturing enterprise of Birmingham.

The health of the Mayor and other toasts having been drunk, the company broke up shortly before six o'clock.

In the evening there was a *soirée* at the Town-hall, and a selection of music played upon the magnificent organ; and shortly before nine the party left Birmingham by special train on their return to town, where they arrived about twelve o'clock.

ASSIZE APPOINTMENTS OF THE NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Cresswell have fixed the following days for the ensuing assizes within the Norfolk circuit; viz.—Buckinghamshire (Saturday, July 12), at Aylesbury; Bedfordshire (July 15), at Bedford; Huntingdonshire (Thursday, July 17), at Huntingdon; Cambridgeshire (Saturday, July 19), at the County Court of Cambridge; Norfolk (Thursday, July 24), at the Castle at Norwich; City of Norfolk (the same day), at the Guildhall; Suffolk (Wednesday, July 30), at Ipswich. The assizes for the city of Bristol, in the Western circuit, are fixed for Wednesday, August 13.

ATTACK UPON THE EMIGRANTS' HOME IN LIVERPOOL.—In addition to the institution for emigrants, conducted by Mr. Sabel, in Moorfields (Liverpool), another, under the direction of Mr. Marshall, has been recently established, under the patronage of the local authorities, in Vulcan-street, Clarence Dock, in the same town. This has given such annoyance to those who have hitherto victimised the unfortunate emigrants arriving in Liverpool, that a combination has existed for the purpose of putting down by any means the Emigrants' Homes, which have put a stop to their nefarious traffic. In consequence of the formidable array of these mancatchers, who surround vehicles carrying emigrants to the Home, and take them away to other places, the assistance of the police to prevent those practices was granted by the magistrates; and on Monday afternoon a regular attack was made upon Mr. Robert Williams, while conveying to the Home a party of 100 emigrants about to embark for Nova Cambria. For some time Mr. Williams's life was in great danger; but by the activity of the police the rioters were dispersed, some of them being apprehended and conveyed before the magistrates. Mr. Aspinall, the barrister, attended for the prosecution; and in the interim the magistrates gave directions to Mr. Dowling, the chief superintendent of police, to afford every protection to the establishments of both Mr. Sabel and Mr. Marshall.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—The cultivation of flax is no longer a matter of theory in the Fens; for upwards of sixty acres are now growing in the North Fen, and Mr. Aitken is erecting extensive premises at Pinchbeck for preparing the flax for market.

An admirable code of by-laws and regulations have just been issued by the Dublin Corporation for the improvement and health of that city. They relate to the regulation and registration of lodging houses, of meat, fish, and general markets, and of slaughter-houses and knackers' yards, and appear to be most carefully framed to accomplish the objects in view.

INQUEST ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning the inquest was resumed, at the Town-hall, Brighton, when the coroner having summed up, the jury delivered the following verdict:—"The jurors find that Samuel Jackson died from injuries occasioned by the train passing off the line near the archway leading to Newmarket Hill, on the Lewes and Brighton Railway, caused by a wooden sleeper having been wilfully, feloniously, and maliciously placed across the outer rail on the northern side of the down line, by some person or persons unknown. The jury cannot separate without calling on the directors to discontinue the practice as far as possible of running the tender before the engine, as there is a possibility that, had the engine been first, the guards might have removed the obstruction, and in so doing have prevented the accident. The jurors also hope that the company will adopt some plan for strengthening the guard-irons, so as to render them capable of removing heavy as well as light substances, and likewise for fixing guard-irons to the tender."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Since Monday the tendency of the English Market has been downwards, and still continues depressed. The only assignable cause is that money stock has been plentiful, which is evidence of sales on behalf of the public, and such a circumstance always acts as a check to any extensive operations. Consols, on Monday, quoted 97⅞ 98 for money, and closed at 96⅝ ¾ ex. div. for the opening in July. On Tuesday a decline of ⅛ occurred, and on Wednesday prices were 96½ to ⅝, closing at 96⅝ ex. div. for account. The Market on Thursday was unusually inactive, prices being precisely the same as on the previous day. Exchequer Bills are firm, without any variation, and India Bonds maintain last week's quotations; the business done, however, in both has been extremely limited. New Three-and-a-Quarters and Reduced have maintained their prices, the public buying small sums in the only stocks open at the close of the week: the Market was dull at the following quotations:—Reduced, 97; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 5-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 55 pm.; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 45 pm.; Ditto, £500, 45 pm.; Ditto, Small, 42 pm.

The Foreign Market has been dull and inanimate, transactions having been few and for small amounts. Peruvian continues firm, at the late advanced price; and Mexican, though heavy on Monday and Tuesday, improved about ½ per cent. on Wednesday, upon the understanding that the dividend due the 1st of July next will be paid. At the meeting of Mexican bondholders, on Thursday, a series of resolutions were passed, authorising the committee to make terms of arrangement with Messrs. Manning and M'Intosh for the adjustment of the balance due from them; and also for the negotiations of the 2,500,000 dollars indemnity money, when it is settled by the Mexican government in what manner the fund is to be transferred. The opinion of the bondholders was unanimous on these points, and also respecting the remuneration paid to Mr. W. Parish Robertson. It appears that the late commissioner has received, in one way or another, nearly £5000, and, therefore, the meeting came to the resolution that "he had been overpaid." Parties advocated the interest of the holders of deferred stock, but with little success.

Russian Stock of both descriptions, Danish, and Dutch, are all firm, at improving rates. The closing list is:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89½; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 103½; Mexican Five per Cent., Ex Jan. Coupons, 34½; Ditto, Account, 34⅜; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., Account, 89; Ditto, Deferred, 42½; Russian Bonds, 113½, Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102⅝; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20½; Ditto, Passive, 5¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 40⅝; Venezuela, Deferred, 12; Dutch, Four per Cent., 90⅞.

The Railway Market remains depressed, although the "takings" this week is in advance of the week before. Speculation seems to have ceased in the English Market, but attempts are making to give an impetus to French shares. The Market at the close of the week was languid at the following prices:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 11⅜; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 4⅝; Caledonian, 12⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 17; Eastern Counties, 6¼; East Lancashire, 14⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 29½; Great Northern, 17⅝; Great Western, 83¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 79; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 52⅝; Do. Fifths, 3⅜; Leeds and Thirsk, 18½, London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94⅞. London and North-Western, 122⅝; Quarters, 20⅜; Fifths, 16⅝; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26; Midland, 28½; Ditto, £50, 16½, North British, 6½; North Staffordshire, 8⅞; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 5⅝ dis.; Ditto, Class B, 4⅝ dis.; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 13½; Ditto, New, ½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South-Eastern, 23; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, G N E, Purchase, 6; York and North Midland, 21½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 17⅞; Hull and Selby (Halves), 51⅞, Wear Valley (£25 paid), 21½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 6⅞, Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Eastern Counties, Extension, ⅞ pm.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, Preference, 118; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Shares, 11¼; Ditto, New £6, 3½.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 9, Central of France, 18¼; Luxembourg (£8 paid), 1, Ditto (£10 paid), 2¼; Northern of France, 15; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3¼; Paris and Rouen, 25¾; Rouen and Havre, 9⅝; West Flanders, 2⅝.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage have been on a very limited scale, but of full average quantity. For all kinds the demand has ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of fully 1s per quarter. Foreign wheats have moved off readily at extreme currencies; very little barley has come to hand. That article, as well as malt, has changed hands freely, at late rates. The few oats, beans and peas on offer have sold at fully the late improvement in value. Flour has commanded extreme currencies, with an improved demand.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 46s; ditto, white, 39s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; rye, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 21s to 25s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 24s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 48s to 51s; brown ditto, 44s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 54s; Chevalier, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, 21s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 22s, ditto, white, 20s to 25s; tick beans, new, 27s to 30s; ditto, old, 29s to 31s; grey peas, 27s to 30s; maple, 28s to 31s; white, 27s to 29s; boilers, 28s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 38s; Suffolk, 28s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 31s per 280 lb. *Foreign*: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s —s; barley, —s —s; oats, —s —s; beans, —s to —s, peas, —s —s per quarter. American flour, 21s to 25s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel, French, 28s to 34s per sack.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in our market, that last week's prices are almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 48s. Hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 5s 0d to 7s 0d. Tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £25 to £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 0s to £7 10s, ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 42s to 44s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s, white, —s to —s, extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Although the deliveries continue seasonably large, this market is in a very inactive state at further depressed rates. Common sound congou, new, may now be purchased at 9½d to 10d, and old, 8¾d to 9d per lb, with every prospect of lower prices. The stock is rapidly increasing, with many shipments from China.

Sugar.—For all kinds of raw sugar the inquiry is very dull: but no material change has taken place in the quotations. Fine yellow Barbadoes has changed hands at 40s to 42s, and yellow Mauritius, 37s to 38s; and fine yellow, 39s to 41s per cwt. Floating cargoes of Havannah have realised 21s 3d to 25s 6d per cwt. Refined goods dull, at 46s 6d to 47s per cwt. for brown lumps.

Coffee.—Our market still rules exceedingly heavy, and a few parcels of good old native Ceylon have sold as low as 27s per cwt. Plantation kinds have a downward tendency.

Rice.—Owing to the improvement in the corn trade, this article is steady, at fully the late improvement in prices.

Provisions.—Dutch butter is in fair request, at an improvement in the quotations of 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 72s to 74s; Irish has fallen 2s; Carlow, Clonmel, and Waterford, 68s to 74s; Limerick, 66s to 68s, and Tralee 63s landed. English dull, at 76s to 78s for fine weekly Dorset, 60s to 70s for Devon; and 6s to 9s per dozen lbs for fresh. We have a moderate enquiry for bacon, at 52s to 56s for singed Waterford, and 50s to 51s for Limerick. Lard slow in sale, at 58s 6d to 60s for Waterford bladdered.

Tallow.—Very little business is doing in this market, at about last week's prices. P Y C on the spot, 37s 3d to 37s 6d. Town tallow 35s to 35s 6d per cwt net cash; rough fat 2s per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Generally speaking the demand is in a very inactive state; but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s to £4 5s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 10s per load.

Coals.—East Adair's, 11s; new Tanfield, 12s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 12s 6d; Walker, 11s; Stewart's, 14s 3d; Whitwell, 12s 6d. [illegible] per ton.

Spirits.—East India rum is very dull in sale at 1s 2d to 1s 3d per gallon, proof; Leewards, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d, with a fair demand. No change in brandy or corn spirits.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being unfavourable, the demand for most fine hops is somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of 2s to 4s per cwt.

Wool.—For all kinds, the supply of which is large, we have a very dull inquiry, and prices are not supported.

Potatoes.—Selected samples of old potatoes are selling at from 90s. to 105s. per ton. All other kinds are very dull, and lower to purchase.

Smithfield.—Although the supplies of fat stock are seasonably large, the demand is steady, at full prices.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s, pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb. to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are far from active, yet the quotations are well supported.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; veal, 3s to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb by the carcass. R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 12.

Royal Artillery: Second Captain E A Williams to be Adjutant, vice Burrows; Second Captain H W Hatton to be Adjutant, vice Laurence.

BANKRUPTS.

S RATLIFF (and not Ratcliffe, as before advertised), Aldham, Suffolk, miller. C MOODY, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, pork butcher. J M WOOD, Barbican, victualler. J WALTERS, Great Ryder-street, St James's, licensed victualler. J MILDRUM, Oakley-terrace, Chelsea, builder. J LATHAM, Howland-street, Fitzroy square, pianoforte manufacturer. T FISHER, Gower-street, Bedford-square, and Tottenham street, Tottenham-court-road, pianoforte manufacturer. W CLIFTON, Sellers-street and Egerton-street, cheesemonger, builder. B WHITTAKER and J FELLALOVE, Ancoats, Lancashire, manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R CRANE, Old Monkland, Lanarkshire grocer. J STEPHEN, Glasgow, architect. T BINNY, Burnside of Carse, Forfarshire grazier. J LAWSON, Dundee, merchant.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 17.

1st Life Guards: W de Winton to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, vice Caulfield.

2nd Dragoons: R S Hunter to be Cornet, vice Graves.

7th Light Dragoons: Capt L Newman to be Capt, vice Cooper; Capt C H S G Lord Garvagh to be Capt, vice Bowles. 9th: Cornet W W A Lucknott to be Lieutenant, vice Mallet; C D Rich to be Cornet, vice A buchnot. 10th: Capt C Bowles to be Capt, vice Lord Garvagh; G Webber to be Cornet, vice Cuthbert. 17th: J T Carr to be Cornet, vice Thomson.

1st Foot: C Hurt to be Ensign, vice Webster. 2d: Major J Evans to be Lieut Colonel, vice Carruthers; Captain T W E Holdsworth to be Major, vice Burns; Lieut C Squire to be Captain, vice Holdsworth. To be Lieutenants: Ensign J Chalmers, vice [illegible]; Ensign W B Grimston, vice Russell; Ensign J Thompson, vice J B Jackson; Ensign [illegible], vice Squire. To be Ensigns: G A Bayley, vice Baker; W H Spencer, vice Chalmers. Assistant-Surgeon H C Foss to be Surgeon, vice G R Smith. 12th: G Robertson to be Ensign, vice Goodman. 14th: C M Wilson to be Ensign, vice Barlow. 18th: Cadet C Lynch to be Ensign, vice Cripps. 24th: Lieut H Naugle to be Lieutenant, vice J Nagel. 27th: N Barnardiston to be Ensign, vice Somerville. 39th: F W Foster to be Ensign, vice Weld. 40th: A H Stephens to be Ensign, vice O'Hara. 41st Foot: Cadet G W W Carpenter to be Ensign, vice Eccles. 44th: E H Brackenbury to be Ensign, vice White. 45th: R S Willoughby to be Ensign, vice Cameron. 55th: Assistant-Surgeon A Crocker to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Foss. 59th: Lieutenant R P Wigmore to be Lieutenant, vice Peebles. 60th: Captain C H Roddy to be Captain, vice A C Meik; Lieutenant [illegible] to be Captain, vice Rooley; second Lieutenant T Nicholson to be First Lieutenant, vice Roe. 63d: Lieutenant and Adjutant C Lambert to be Captain, vice Pender; H J. Adams to be Ensign, vice O'Donnell. 66th: L. Eames to be Ensign, vice Page. 67th: Lieutenant J Inman to be Lieutenant, vice Savage; C W Fisher to be Ensign, vice Arnold. 68th: C H. Malton to be Ensign, vice Stratton. 70th: Lieutenant R Whitham to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson. 72d: Captain E H Cooper to be Captain, vice Newman; [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Wright; Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 78th: [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Burrowes. 87th: R Biron to be second Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. [illegible]: G R Browne to be Ensign, vice Wray. 99th: C B Aslville to be Ensign, vice [illegible].

Rifle Brigade: Assistant-Surgeon F Reynolds to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robinson.

1st West India Regiment: F P Muller to be Ensign, vice Mackay. 2d: G F Webster to be Ensign, vice Truman.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon F W Knox to be Assist-Surg to the Forces, vice Reynolds; Acting Assist-Surg J Wyatt to be Assist-Surg to the Forces, vice Crocker.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Captain E L Warford to be Lieut-Col, vice Mee; Second Capt W M H Dixon to be Capt, vice Warford; First Lieut G R O Evans to be Second Capt, vice Dixon; Second Lieut C F Cockburn to be First Lieut, vice Evans.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 11.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the 10th instant, of Admiral of the Red John Cochet:—Admiral of the White Henry Richard Glynn to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart, to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red George M'Kinley to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White the Hon George Elliot, C B, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Francis Mason, K C B, to be Vice-Admiral of the White, Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon Sir Anthony Maitland, C B K C M G, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Phipps Hornby, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue William Fairbrother Carroll, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain Arthur Fanshawe, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The following Retired Captains have also been promoted to the rank of Retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms set forth in the *London Gazette* of the 1st September, 1846, but without increase of pay:—Captain Arthur Philip Hamilton, Captain Daniel Lawrence, Captain Robert Henley Rogers, and Captain George Bentham.

JUNE 16.—The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the 14th inst, of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm:—Vice-Admiral of the Blue T Brown to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear Admiral of the Red the Hon G L Proby to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White the Hon W Gordon to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir A P Green, K C H, to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt H Stewart, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The following retired Captains have also been promoted to the rank of Retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms set forth in the *London Gazette* of the 1st September, 1846, but without increase of pay:—Captain James Arthur Murray, Captain Thomas Renwick, Captain Henry Higman, Captain George Hewson, Captain John Macpherson Ferguson, Captain John Gourly, Captain Augustus Baldwin, Captain Henry Cont. D [illegible].

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Sir J H Maxwell, Bart, and E Maxwell, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenants.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Oxfordshire Regiment of Militia—The Hon G N Dillon to be Captain, vice Spencer.

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BIRTHS.

At Bathwick-hill, Bath, the wife of W H Brown, Esq, RN, of a son.——On the 14th inst, the lady of Signor Gardoni, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st May, at Kirk Braddan, Douglas, Isle of Man, by the Rev William Drury, Alfred Walter Adams, Esq, advocate, to Emma Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major Griffiths, 25th Regiment (or Queen's Own Borderers).——On Saturday, June 7th, at Barnard Castle, by the Rev J Jones, William Parker, Esq, youngest son of the late Mr Joseph Parker, of Middleton, in Teesdale, to Miss Anne Harris, daughter of Mr J Harris, of Barnard Castle, formerly of London.——On Saturday, the 7th inst, at East Stower, Dorset, by the Rev W Muss, John Hunt, Esq, of Highbridge, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Evatt, Esq, of London.——On Saturday, the 14th inst, by special licence, at the residence of Captain Lawless, R N, Rutland-terrace, Clontarf, Ireland, Sir James Lawrence Cotter, Bart, of the Hon Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms to her Majesty, to Julia Emily, second daughter of the late Dr Frederic Albert Loinsworth, Inspector-General of Hospitals, India.——On the 7th inst, at St Mary's, Scarborough, by the Rev Dr Whiteside, Mark Whitwell, Jun, Esq, of Bristol, to Mary, only daughter of Captain R Cradock, of Scarborough.

DEATHS.

Very suddenly, on Tuesday, June 10th, Mr John Gibson, of Middleton, in Teesdale, brother of the late Mr Ralph Gibson, innkeeper, of Camberwell.——At Leicester, on Saturday last, aged 25 years, Maria, the beloved wife of Mr Henry Nicholson, Professor of Music.——On the 14th inst, William Matthew, only son of W Grainger, Esq, New Brentford, aged 37.——On the 11th inst, Henry Sir George Tucker, Esq.——On the 14th inst, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm.——On the 14th inst, Edward George Barnard, Esq, MP, aged 73.——On the 11th ult, Sir John Atholl MacGregor, Bart, President of the Virgin Islands.——On the 9th inst, Jane, widow of the late Lieut-General Charles Neville, Royal Artillery.

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SOUVENIR de l'EXPOSITION.—The most suitable present or memento of the Great Exhibition is the HERALDIC TABLE-COVER, illustrated with the Armorial Bearings of all nations, surrounding the British Arms, exhibited by Underwood and Co., Vere street, Oxford-street.

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ROWLANDS' AQUA D'ORO.—This is the most fragrant and refreshing Perfume ever yielded by the "Souls of Flowers." It retains its fresh and delightful odourousness for days. It is invigorating, gently stimulating, yet sedative; and is an unrivalled quintessential spirituous product. For fainting fits, fatigues of dancing, oppression from over-crowded rooms, or intense summer heats, its uses cannot be over-estimated. Price 3s 6d per bottle.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
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GRAND EXHIBITION of WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, &c., at S. S. and J. W. BENSON'S MODEL CRYSTAL PALACE, 16, Cornhill.—Visitors to London will do well to call at this magnificent Establishment, and inspect Messrs. Benson's large and beautiful Stock of Gold and Silver Watches with highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement, at £4 15s each. The same movements in silver cases, £2 15s each. Also, Benson's Stock of Patent Detached Gold Lever Watches, jewelled in eight and ten holes, gold or enamelled dials, double-backed gold cases, at £8 8s each. Ditto, in silver cases, silver or enamelled dials, £3 10s. each. Or the above Watches can be had in hunting cases for the extra charge of 15s and £2 2s gold and silver respectively. The Messrs. Benson have much enlarged the above premises, which is now their principal manufactory for Watches; and the above Watches can now be selected from sixty different patterns, at either of their Establishments, Nos. 16 and 63, Cornhill. A written warranty given with every Watch for two years, and sent carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom, upon receipt of a Post-office or banker's order. A Gold Watch, with all the latest improvements, i.e. gold dial, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, double-backed cases, &c., with fine gold chain, fitted complete, in morocco case, adapted for a present, price Seven Guineas. Watches made expressly for India. The particulars—Nos. 16 and 63, Cornhill. No connexion with any other house of the same or similar name.

RE-ISSUE of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Vol. XVIII.
JUST REPRINTED, the WHOLE of the NUMBERS from JANUARY 4, 1851, to the PRESENT TIME: in which will be found a COMPLETE HISTORY of the Progress of the GREAT EXHIBITION in HYDE-PARK.
NO EXTRA CHARGE will be made for these Numbers, as Back Numbers, from this date, June 21; any Number being obtainable at the original published price.
In order to afford some idea of the value of this Volume, as an enduring Pictorial Record of the Great Exhibition, we give the following List of Illustrations referring thereto which have appeared from January 4 up to this date:—

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ARTICLES EXHIBITED.

Orders received by all Booksellers and Stationers; and Post-office Orders or Remittances to be addressed to W. LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

NEW SHOW-ROOMS for BEDSTEADS.— HEAL and SON have erected some extensive warerooms for the purpose of keeping every description of bedstead. In iron their stock will include every sort manufactured, from the cheap stump, for servants' use, to the handsomely ornamented tubular pillared canopy, as well as brass bedsteads of every shape and pattern; and in wooden bedsteads their rooms are sufficiently extensive to allow them to fit up a variety, both in polished birch and mahogany, of four-post, canopy, and French, and also of japanned bedsteads—in fact, to keep in stock every sort of bedstead that is made, and they have also a general assortment of furniture chintzes, damasks, and dimities, so as to render their stock complete for the furnishing of bedsteads as well as bedding; and without attempting to compete with the prices at which the lowest class of furniture is sold, and which is fit for no useless purpose, their new stock will be found to be priced on the same principle by which their bedding trade has during the last thirty years been so successfully extended; and the goods, whether of a plain and simple pattern, or of a handsomer and more expensive character, are of well-seasoned materials, sound workmanship, and warranted. Heal and Son's list of bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices of every description of bedding, sent free by post on application to their factory, 196, opposite the chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851.

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TO
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No. 496.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

SCULPTURE.

Our present sheet contains several Engravings of works in sculpture displayed in the present Exhibition, some of which may serve for illustration of the remarks which we have from time to time made upon the principles upon which this art should depend for legitimate success. We by no means approve of all these works; they are weak or vicious in many respects, but, as they have arrested, and still continue to engage, the attention of the public, we think it right to include them amongst our pictorial memorials of this great and national exposition. Amongst the foremost of this class are Kiss's "Amazon," and Simonis' two little juvenile subjects illustrative of joy and grief. These works, although of very dissimilar character, are all samples of a prevailing propensity with sculptors of the present day to extend the range of their art into a walk which, in our humble opinion, does not properly belong to it, at least, does not tend to exalt it. The same observation may be made of the little groups of a Girl and her Dog, by Benzoni, of Rome, given in a previous Number, from which it would appear that the practice we deprecate is not confined to the artists of any particular country, but is general, not to say universal. We may conclude, therefore, that it is popular; certainly it is art popularised.

What we object to in this new school is, that it endeavours to substitute incident for character; and converts the marble or bronze, as the case may be, into a medium for pictorial, not to say dramatic, effects. It involves combinations, also, which are incompatible with that unity of purpose and interest which are the legitimate attributes of high excellence in the plastic art. No doubt, it is easier to tell a story of violent passion, or of startling casualty, or of pretty childish fun, than to embody the appropriate attributes of a Juno, a Diana, [a [Jove, or an Apollo, a dancing nymph, or a dying gladiator; no doubt there are thousands who will understand and enjoy the former class of works, for one who could be able to appreciate even the intention of the latter. Let us not, therefore, attempt to deprive the multitude of art after their own taste, but neither let us, in awarding the praise due to such works, according to their class, be misunderstood to admit them to an equal rank in the temple of Fame with those which evidence the highest success with purer subjects.

For the Amazon, it is a figure of tremendous energy: the manner in which she is represented, as having thrown herself back out of her ordinary seat, in order to get out of the reach of the tiger, whose claws are already deep dug in the neck and flanks of the horse, whilst she takes deliberate aim for a single and critical blow at the head of the savage monster, is admirably conceived and carried out; the face, with its mixed expression of terror and determination, is of itself a study sufficient for an entire work in sculpture. The horse and the tiger are both masterpieces in their way, but unfortunately more than divide the interest with the human subject. It was a dogma of some modern writer on art, we think a Frenchman, that a piece of sculpture ought to have eight distinct points of view. We don't know whether this group may present so many but certainly it might be looked at from three or four different parts of the room, presenting almost a new picture on each occasion. This work is a copy from the original in bronze, erected before the Museum at Berlin.

KISS'S AMAZON.

As for M. Simonis' little urchins, they may almost speak for themselves. No. 1. The "happy dog" is gazing with delight upon a wooden Punchinello, which he evidently considers the perfection of art. And does not the very truth of this little episode come in illustration, and almost in confirmation, of our introductory observations about the tests of excellence, and the legitimate aims of sculpture? This little gentleman thinks his Punchinello a finer work than the finest in M. Simonis' *atelier*; he would rather have it than any of them; and the ignorant multitude, who, of course, can only truly admire what they understand, would like this little marble urchin better than the Apollo Belvidere. The other piece represents a boy crying over a little drum, which he has broken by over beating. The face is ludicrously true to nature and the occasion. As the introduction of baser animals, the dogs, for instance, in Benzoni's little groups, and the horse and tiger in M. Kiss's "Amazon," as actors, not to say *premiers sujets*, is a declension from the higher provinces of sculpture, the drum and the Punchinello in M. Simonis' groups are still more objectionable, as involving a degradation of art.

M. Le Seigneur's colossal group, in plaster, of St. Michael overthrowing the Dragon, which stands in the East Nave, is a specimen of the more exaggerated school which prevails sometimes amongst our French neighbours. It is vicious in composition, and disturbs the eye with innumerable angular projections; it has all the vice of ill-studied and incomplete action, whilst there is nothing in the character or expression of the principal figure to redeem the more glaring defects of the composition.

RIDING GEAR AND TRAPPINGS.

SADDLERY is one of the industrial pursuits, in respect to which, as in respect to hardware and cotton manufacture, England will be generally allowed to head the world. To some extent, the strong national passion for sport and the turf has undoubtedly led to this result. The trade of the coachman and the groom—of everybody, in fact, engaged about horses, was and is one which gentlemen and amateurs of all ranks delight to have a hand in. There is in the process of driving, and generally in that of managing horses, a something that we take to with a kindness and a gusto genuinely national. To some small extent, we have inoculated the French with the feeling, but the turf is an exotic there. The Jockey Club of Paris is thoroughly exotic. "Four-in-hand" does not flourish kindly in the soil. The steeple-chase leads but a lingering life; and the *morale* of such a population as annually resort to Melton Mowbray would not be understood by a Frenchman, if you lectured him from now to Christmas on the subject. It is, then, no doubt, in a great degree, to our national love for horses and sports, and these occupations in which horses are engaged, that we owe the perfection to which saddlery has been carried amongst us. The horse tailor has been well superintended and guided and counselled by tastes more cultivated, and knowledge more extended than his own. The formation of the horse and the working of his muscles have been carefully studied, so as to adapt to him the most suitable form of trapping; while an exaggerated love for neatness and a certain easy elegance in the accoutrements of the animal—a feeling generally rendered by slang phrases, such as those which commend "a natty turn-out," "a slap-up drag," and so forth—has eventuated a system of harness manufacture, in which great lightness is combined with great strength, and the easy elegance in question is attained without anything like gaudiness or a meretricious display of ornament.

The show of English Saddlery and Harness, appropriately placed in the vicinity of the beautiful array of vehicles of all kinds contributed by our Long Acres, metropolitan and provincial, is a very interesting display of the firmest and strongest, yet the neatest and lightest looking work in leather. We have several models of horses, like *Macbeth*, "with harness on their backs." The spectator will contrast the small quantity of glittering metal used for ornament in these "suits," compared with the Canadian and American harness, as well as some of the work sent from Belgium and France. He will note, however, the superior polish of the leather, and the tact with which the thickness and heaviness of the straps have been diminished to the furthest point consistent with due strength and solidity; while he will admire the extreme neat-handedness of the work—the sewing, for example, which seems as delicately managed as if a lady's fingers had conducted the operation upon silk, not leather. No new forms of harness, however, are, so far as we observed, exhibited. In this respect we were certainly disappointed. The old collar, and the old shoulder-straps and bearing-reins, still bear sway, though great attempts have evidently been made to improve the collar—to make it sit as easily as possible upon the horse, and to keep it from ruffling or pinching the shoulder; and a number of collars laying claim to various merits of this kind are exhibited. But with all these improvements the collar appears to us to be a clumsy way of harnessing a horse. The article, though infinitely lighter than it used to be, is still unnecessarily heavy, and few horses escape an occasional frayed neck and shoulders from its action. Two or three years ago the was some hope that a reform in this respect had commenced. The collar was in many instances given up, and a broad and handsome belt, crossing the chest of the horse above his forelegs, was substituted for it. So far as appearances went the change was a great improvement; but the belt seems rather to have lost than gained ground. We very seldom observe it now. It has been said that the pressure of the leather upon the horse's chest prevented the free play of the lungs, when dragging a vehicle up hill; but it strikes us that the belt might have been so arranged as to lie principally on the shoulder and neck, in which position it would have all the advantages of the collar without its clumsiness or weight. At the same time as the introduction of the belt in question, a fancy came up for abolishing the major portion of the harness worn by gig and carriage horses as actually useless. Many of the omnibuses at once gave in their adhesion to this new school, preserving, out of all the paraphernalia commonly used, the simple traces, collars, and reins. The effect to the eye was odd, and has been described by the gentleman, whoever he was, who said that it seemed quite improper to put naked horses into a public vehicle, and drive it through the streets. Since then, however, we observe that the old fashion is reviving. The horses have been restored to the full enjoyment of their ancient wardrobe, no doubt to the great delight of the harness-makers, who must have looked upon the new lights, as to horse trappings, with a peculiarly evil eye. As might be expected, then, the craft in question has refrained from giving in its adhesion in any respect to the scanty harnessing doctrine by presenting specimens of the style. On the contrary, not a strap has been omitted which could be inserted, and the horses will be in no respect obliged to the Exhibition for any diminution in the weight of the leather they are destined to carry over and above their stipulated burden.

Talking of harnessing matters, the abolition of blinkers is a reform which has been long agitated, and in which the weight and reason appears to us entirely to lie on the side of the anti-blinkerites. In fact, the whole blinker system, as regards men as well as horses, and moral doctrines as well as visual impressions, is a mischief and a delusion. Let us see—men and horses—all that there is to be seen; and if what we do see be wrong, let us correct it, so that we may gain future pleasure by the spectacle. What is the use of shutting our eyes, or causing our weaker brethren—whether on two or four legs—to shut their eyes, wholly or in part, to objects around them? The chance is, that the result will be the very catastrophe which we seek to avoid. A roadside object half seen—through the uncertain glimmer permitted by the blinker philosophy, becomes a bugbear; and away we go awfully frightened, and kicking up our heels, and perhaps upsetting the coach in our panic at a solemnly innocent donkey, quietly making his dinner by the hedge, but which, by reason of these stupid blinkers, we mistook for a griffin, or a dragon, or a roaring lion, or something more dreadful and astounding still.

As to the practical part of the argument touching horses—the blinkerite party will have it, that unless a horse be three parts blinded he will be sure to take fright and run away. "Take off the blinkers," they say, "and see how startled he is." Of course, until he has got accustomed to the new state of things. Put blinkers over the eyes of a horse who had always been allowed to use his optics as nature intended, and the creature would be in a greater panic still. The simple fact, that saddle-horses are not blinded, settles the whole question; or, if the blinkerites try to get out of the loophole that they do not start because they are not drawing vehicles behind them, we reply with the clincher that dray and cart-horses do not start, they being generally free from blinkers; and that on the Continent, both in France and Germany, we have travelled hundreds of miles behind teams of horses who never had a blinker on their eyes. But the Blinkerites moral and physical—never understand logic. We would only hint to the sticklers for the old system, that they might keep it up and welcome, if they only introduced a change in the material of the implement, and made their blinkers of glass.

In our saddles we see that the tendency of the manufacture is to make the article as small, light, and easy-sitting to the horse as possible. Many of the saddles exhibited in the English department are triumphs of neatness. The recent testy foreign notions are invariably clumsier and heavier, and not a few fell under our inspection in which the seat of the saddle was full of wrinkles and folds which would have tired the endurance of the most hardened horseman. In ladies' saddles, three horns are now generally used, instead of the two old-fashioned ones; and several are so constructed as to shift from side to side, at the pleasure of the fair equestrian. The Canadian sledge harnesses are constructed upon the general model of our carriage trappings, but seem slighter and weaker, while the workmanship is provincial and unfinished. Possibly so much strength is not required, as the draught of a sledge is slight. These harnesses are all fitted with bells, of the same form as the French *grelots*. It is only from the few ancient waggons which still contain to crawl on the less-frequented highways of England, that we now hear, in our own country, the ever-universal jangle of the moving team. Our stage-coaches have long deposed the metallic music as something puerile and absurd; and yet that low, incessant, tinny, tinkling peal had its beauty and its soothing effect. Often, often, has it lulled us, leaning lazily back in the dusty depths of the diligence *banquette*, as the mountain-like vehicle went thundering and lumbering along its path—the sweet, clear music of the bells forming a running treble melody, backed by the monotonous ground bass of the wheels.

Turning from Europe, we may glance a moment at the horse-trappings and furniture of the East. The saddles, both for barbs and camels, displayed by Turkey, Egypt, and Tunis, are principally state affairs, intended only for use by the grandees on high-days and holidays, and blazing with as much and as brilliant decoration as if they had formed part of the caparisons of an Astley's pageant. Only a few ordinary work-a-day saddles are shown in the Tunisian department. The general construction of both, however, is identical. They are somewhat like our own old demi-pique saddles; the rider sitting low, and fortified in his seat by the huge upright pummels, or pillions, before and behind him. From these saddles a fall would be almost an impossibility. The gala articles are very splendid: a vast quantity of cloth, generally red, and so stiffly and thickly embroidered with gold as to be almost like armour, descends from the saddle, and completely covers the flank of the horse. The garniture is never complete without holsters for pistols, and altogether the caparisons of an Eastern steed must often be as valuable as the animal which they adorn. A few saddles are made like mere pads, covering a large space of the horse's back, and apparently intended for ladies. These, like the riders, are all gaily adorned with gold, or, if not with gold, with tinsel, which looks just as well and makes as brave a show. The bridles and head accoutrements are generally formed of narrow but very thick straps clumsily wrought, and ornamented here and there with roughly fashioned ornaments of metal. The bit is the most remarkable part of this portion of the riding gear. It is terribly severe, and would, we should think, conquer and reduce the very hardest mouths. All the Oriental bits are much upon the same principle, with a circular or oblong metallic ring, which lies upon and presses the horse's tongue, while the curb being very long, the leverage is proportionally great. There are few, even of the most determined bolters, we should think, who would run far against the will of their riders or drivers with a Turkish bit in their mouths. The stirrups commonly used serve for spurs as well as for their legitimate purpose; and huge clumsy lumps of metals, particulary the Moorish and Arabic stirrups, they are, being in fact, a sort of semi-slippers of iron, which cover all the instep of the foot, ending with sharp projecting points and angles, a dig from which would punish a horse more severely than the operation of the most long-rowelled spurs. The camel saddles commonly used, and the best specimens of which are exhibited in the Tunisian department, are mere bundles of course cloth, straw, and wood-work, heaped round a central pillion, to which the rider clings with hands and legs if necessary, as the least progresses in his uneasy shambling trot. In the Indian collection there is a curious specimen of a camel's or dromedary's saddle, fitted with a brass swivel gun, which can be swung round so as to fire either sideways or over the animal's head. One or two handsomely embroidered camel's saddles and accoutrements are also exhibited in Turkey and Egypt; but the animal being principally used as a mere beast of burden, his ordinary trappings seem to have been accounted too common and coarse affairs to have been brought over. A ride upon the back of either camel or dromedary is generally described as something to which the sensation of sitting a high-trotting horse is like lying in a well-stuffed easy chair. Albert Smith, in his recent book of Eastern travel, recommends any one who wishes to obtain a notion of the pace of the "ship of the Desert," to perch himself upon the top of a music-stool screwed up to its full height, to place the stool in a rough cart without springs, and then to drive the cart at a good trot athwart a ploughed field. In the same book, however, and on the same subject, the author, in failing foul of some alleged shams, says that the camel is a great obtainer of pity under false pretences, and he backs the assertion by citing the fact, that the animal will moan and cry if you only make believe to load him, and place not more than a few ounces on his back. Now, with submission, however, we take this very statement as entirely proving the fact of the general overloading of the poor beast. He always connects the operation of loading with cruelty and overburdening, and moans and sighs in consequence. The very fact, that when the pretence of loading excites symptoms of distress, proves what the reality of loading must be.

IRON ORES, IRON AND STEEL.

Of all substances in nature that are available for the purposes of man, and have assisted in advancing him to that high position in which he is enabled to command and guide mechanical force to an extent almost unlimited, there is not one that can be regarded as more important than iron. Without this metal the stores of mineral fuel must have remained unemployed, or at least must have been of comparatively little value; without it, the other metals, however valuable and useful, could hardly have been obtained for use; without it, the earth itself could hardly be made to yield, at least in cold and temperate climates, those abundant returns of food which support millions of human beings in health and comfort; and without it there could have been no such systems of communication between distant lands connected only by the ocean, as are now found to be true sources of commercial wealth, and of the advantages of which we Englishmen have the best knowledge of any people in the world. Gold and silver without iron are mere toys for children and savages; precious stones without iron remain encrusted with the matrix, which prevents their beauty from being seen; various earths and metals now of enormous value would be unknown and unattainable without the iron implements by which they are produced; and steam, that source of all power, that giant by whose services the most impossible things are effected, would sleep at rest, or, if employed, would be occupied in the merest trifles, if it were not that its forces are concentrated, and its powers directed by the iron prison in which it is confined, and the arms by which it works. Look where we will, in the vast forest of human constructions, within the walls of the Crystal Palace, we shall everywhere see contrivances in which iron holds a prominent part, from the pillars and girders that support the Building itself, to the nail and the pin that connect the different parts of the smallest object exhibited within it. Well then may we rejoice in the stores of unsightly but invaluable nodules with which many parts of England, Wales, and Scotland abound, and of which there are large collections in the Building; well may we be proud of the contrivances shown in numerous models, by which the metal is obtained from these unpromising ores, and but little excuse can be needed for a long and detailed account of such treasures by any one who looks for information as well as amusement, while traversing the avenues of our Palace of Industry, and while endeavouring to realise to himself the origin of those accumulated riches, and that display of the results of human labour and ingenuity spread on all sides, and inviting attention. We propose, therefore, to consider to-day the various sources from which iron is obtained, the mode of obtaining the metal, the methods adopted for preparing it for uses of various kinds, and the applications commonly made.

Perhaps it may be well, however, first of all to mention the chief properties that give a value to this metal. The first of these is its hardness, which is always considerable, but may be varied by different modes of treatment, and in one state (that of steel) may become so great as to cut all but the very hardest substances in nature. Owing to its hardness, iron is well adapted for making all kinds of tools and implements, and the use of it now is so extensive in this respect that hardly any limit can be put to its employment. Next to hardness, iron is remarkable for its tenacity, in which, when pure, no metal surpasses it. A wire, 1-12th of an inch in diameter, will support a weight of a quarter of a ton without breaking. It is needless to enlarge on the advantages of such a property, and the application of iron wire in the manufacture of ropes and chains are examples of this power of tenacity, which will occur to every one.

The next remarkable property of iron is its malleability, which is greatest at a high temperature, and in consequence of which it may be hammered into almost any shape, and rendered available for innumerable important uses. Every one is aware of the facility with which the blacksmith at his forge will mould a piece of red-hot iron into the required form; and those who have visited any large manufactory in which iron is worked will know of yet further operations of a far more astonishing kind. The visitor to the Exhibition may see innumerable examples of the malleability of iron in every part to which he turns his attention, but especially amongst the machinery.

In the further application of heat, iron exhibits other properties equally remarkable and useful. It can be fused when nearly pure, but requires for that purpose the very highest degree of heat producible by a strong blast. Although thus difficult of fusion, however, there is no difficulty in uniting two pieces at a far lower temperature, for this metal is capable of "welding," a name given to the union of two surfaces by a kind of cementation, obtained when both surfaces are at a high heat and very clean, and are then hammered together. Few metals, and no other substances known, exhibit this property, but its value is too manifest to need further remark.

Although iron in its pure state is tough, almost infusible, malleable, and admirably adapted for various purposes in which great strength and tenacity is needed, there are yet other uses in which a more fluid condition is desirable, and others again where a far greater degree of hardness is wanted. Both these are obtainable, however, by a very slight admixture of a substance so common as charcoal (carbon), which in different proportions renders the iron either so easily fused as to be readily cast into moulds, or so intensely hard as to form steel. In the ordinary method of reducing the metal from the ore, a number of impurities remain, the proportion of iron not exceeding from 91 to 95 per cent., although of the remainder not more than from three to four per cent. are carbon, except in very unusual cases. This small percentage suffices, however, to alter the character of the product so far as to give a peculiar granular texture, sometimes almost crystalline. The metal is also then more brittle, lighter, and more fusible than malleable iron. At a red heat, when the iron is made with charcoal, cast iron is so soft that it may be cut with a saw, and in this state by admixture with a small quantity of other substances it may be rendered far more fusible.

When iron, cast into pigs with the impurities already alluded to, is subsequently melted and exposed for some time, in a fluid state, to the air, it parts with the greater portion of such foreign substances, becoming at length less fluid and much more pure. When in this state, if it is removed from the furnace, exposed first to the violent blows of a heavy hammer, and afterwards passed through heavy rollers, it is brought into the state of wrought or bar iron. The purest kinds of wrought iron still contain a certain portion of carbon (not exceeding five parts in a thousand, and often not exceeding two), but in this state the metal is tough, solid, better adapted than cast iron where durability and strength are needed, and having a very distinct texture. Soft bar iron is more free from carbon than hard, but no additional hardness is produced by rapid cooling after exposure to a high heat, as is the case both with cast iron and steel.

When pig iron, containing little besides carbon, and perhaps manganese, is first refined by exposure to the blast under charcoal, and then made into flat bars, and these bars cut into lengths and welded together into bundles, they become what is called *shear steel*. This, again, when exposed for a period of from five to eight days, at a red heat, in pots filled with charcoal powder, becomes altered by the absorption of carbon, which penetrates the iron, and when it meets with any oxidised portions produces blisters, forming thus *blistered steel*. This fused under pounded glass, with or without carbon, and then cast into ingots, becomes *cast steel*. In this last state, it is fit for use in the arts, and is somewhat whiter than iron, and has a distinct fracture; when made red hot and slowly cooled, it becomes soft, but when re-heated and suddenly cooled, it may be brought to almost any degree of hardness, being then also very elastic, more or less brittle according to circumstances, and capable of use for a variety of important purposes. The nature of the resulting steel is almost entirely affected by the temperature to which it is raised before cooling, and by the mode of cooling; and as the temperature is marked by the colour which the metal assumes while re-heating, this is commonly referred to as an indication of the temper. The order of colours is, straw-yellow, deep yellow, purple, violet, dark blue, and light blue.

The sources from which iron is obtained vary much in different countries; but the common ores are oxides and carbonates, of which there are several varieties. The richest is the magnetic iron ore, containing upwards of 71½ per cent. iron, and either itself magnetic or readily attracted by the magnet. It is of iron-black colour, brittle, and often crystalline. Little of this ore is found in England, but large quantities occur in Scandinavia, Russia, and India, which are all celebrated for the quality of the steel manufactured from their iron; and it is abundant, also, in North America, Mexico, and Brazil. The ores of this kind are reduced generally with charcoal, and on rather a small scale, and are easily brought into the state of pig, having few earthy impurities mixed with them. All the finest steel is made from magnetic ores; and fine samples of the ores themselves, and the pig and bar iron manufactured from them, are exhibited in the Russian and Scandinavian divisions. From India, also, besides a large series of ores, there will be found a case containing the various conditions of the iron, including the steel in various states known as *wootz steel*, and exhibited by the Indian Iron and Steel Company. The large and highly-important series of Sheffield goods on the British side must also be mentioned here as presenting the best and most valuable illustration of the products obtained from the magnetic ores. Amongst the Sheffield goods are also to be found one or two models—one in particular, of large size and in great detail, illustrating the whole of the processes adopted in converting iron into steel, and bringing this very remarkable compound of iron and carbon into a state available for the manufacturer. We refer to the model of the Cyclops Works in Class 22, No. 109 A, which is accompanied by a series of articles in steel of great interest. No one can examine the articles exhibited in the Sheffield court without being perfectly satisfied of the high state of perfection which the manufacture of steel has attained in this country, and the importance of having the best material for such admirable workmanship. There is generally understood to be a greater amount of elasticity, and a susceptibility of finer temper in the steel made from Indian iron than that from Sweden; and it has been supposed by very eminent chemists that this is owing to the presence of a small quantity of aluminium; but it must as yet be considered doubtful whether this is essential or accidental.

Before concluding the notice of the magnetic ores, we should direct attention to those obtained in British North America, where are some fine specimens indicating a source of wealth which will not, we are sure, be neglected.

Next to the magnetic ores, the richest material from which iron can be obtained consists of the peroxide known to mineralogists as the specular iron ore, micaceous iron ore, red hæmatite, and oligist respectively. This ore is also sometimes called iron glance. It exists in two forms—the one earthy, and the other crystalline and metalliferous; but both are equally rich, and yield, when pure, about 69½ per cent. of metallic iron. These ores, like the former, are not those generally found and used in our own country, although they exist there in considerable abundance, and are even used extensively to mix with and bring to a convenient average some of the poorer ores. The more brilliant and metal-like specimens chiefly abound in Elba, and are often called Elba ores; but these and other less glittering forms also occur in almost every district where iron is found in mineral veins. They are worked in small furnaces almost as easily as the magnetic kinds, but are nowhere so valuable for the manufacture of steel, although, like the former, they are smelted with charcoal only. The Belgian ores, and those from Spain, may be quoted as examples of these, and the admirable quality of the iron exhibited, and of the goods manufactured of such iron, shows clearly that if it cannot vie with that made in England in the matter of cost, it may yet take a very high place for toughness and durability. It is chiefly the earthy varieties (hæmatites) that are used in England, and of these many specimens, very remarkable for size and beauty, will be found in Class 1, both from Cornwall and Lancashire, exhibited by various persons, and amongst the rest by Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, of Cleator near Whitehaven, No. 422, and Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, and Co. (405), of Newland Furnace, Ulverston. In both these cases the ores contain from 60 to 65 per cent. of iron, and are found immediately adjacent to the poorer ores common in England, and also to the coal, so that they are brought into immediate use. The quantity that can be supplied is very large; but there are at present, we believe, only three furnaces in blast. The iron is considered to be of very good quality.

In some parts of the world large quantities of hydrous oxide of iron are obtained in a state very well adapted for the manufacture of iron. Such, for example, are the bog-iron ores, of which there are magnificent specimens from Canada (160 to 163), and to produce excellent metal. In its pure state, this hydrous oxide would not yield more than 56 per cent of iron, and from 12 to 18 per cent. water; but it is rarely found in large

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quantities having anything like this value. The technical name for the ore in question, as a group, is *brown hæmatite*, and they may be regarded as averaging 20 to 40 per cent. of iron. Large quantities occur in the northernmost counties of England, in distinct and regular beds, associated with the lead veins of that district. Fine specimens will be found in Mr. Blackwell's collection of iron ores (427), bearing the numbers 413 to 421 inclusive.

But the ores of chief importance to England, and those supplying by far the largest proportion of all the iron manufactured in the world, are neither the richest in quality, nor those deposited in the thickest masses, but another series, far less likely, at the first glance, to attract attention, and requiring methods to reduce them of a more complicated kind than the simple forges hitherto needed. We allude to the *clay iron-stones*, as they are called, which are widely distributed with the coal, and near the limestone, in South Wales, North Wales, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Northumberland, and the valley of the Clyde. These are the true materials of England's greatness, and these, accordingly, have long been anxiously sought after, and most carefully worked. From these sources upwards of two millions and a quarter of tons of iron are annually produced; of which South Wales furnishes 700,000 tons, South Staffordshire (including part of Worcestershire) 600,000, and Scotland 600,000 tons. Of the ores from these several districts, there is one large and most valuable series of about 500 specimens, very carefully selected, and exhibited by Mr. S. Blackwell, of Dudley—a gentleman who deserves the utmost credit for having, at great expense of time and labour, brought together these materials, and arranged them as a noble illustration of what nature has done for the British Islands in reference to iron.

All the clay iron-stones partake of a general character, although they differ a little in appearance, and much in relative value. They are nodules, consisting of an impure carbonate and oxide of iron, mixed with clay, and apparently separated from a more generally diffused ferruginous condition, in a large series of deposited rocks, including much clay and much vegetable matter. They occur in bands generally of no great thickness (often only a few inches), and not far from thicker bands of coal, with which they are worked. The quality of the iron made from them varies a good deal—partly, it may be, from the condition of the ores, but chiefly from the fuel with which the ores are smelted and refined. We cannot too often or too distinctly recommend the reader to study this collection by Mr. Blackwall, in connexion with the list of details contained in the larger or Illustrated Catalogue.

The manufacture of iron from these poor ores is conducted on a very large scale in furnaces constructed at great cost and kept constantly at work for a long time. Described in their simplest form, these furnaces consist of a receptacle at the bottom for the fused iron to collect in, and from which it can be drawn off from time to time; a chamber to receive and fuse the mixture of ore-flux and fuel put in from the top, and a blast to produce intense heat. The chamber is generally high and partly chimney-shaped; the blast is conducted by pipes from a machine where it is produced, and there are means of drawing off not only the metal, but the slag or scum that forms on the top of the fusing mass. The furnace being already heated, a due mixture of material, consisting of the ore (consisting of carbonate and oxide of iron, with alumina and silica), limestone, and coal or coke, are thrown in from the top; the alumina and silica of the ore then combine with the lime, forming a kind of glass under the influence of the burning fuel, acted on by a powerful blast, sometimes of hot air, and the iron is set free and sinks in a fluid state to the bottom. The floating slag may be drawn off from time to time, and the charge of ore-flux and fuel repeated till a sufficient quantity of fused metal is collected. The charge is added, and the metal drawn off generally at regular intervals, and the result is the production of pig-iron. The further processes have been already alluded to. Very fine specimens of pig and bar-iron are exhibited both in Class 1 and Class 22. Among the latter, the Low-moor Works, near Bradford, Yorkshire (Messrs. Hind, Dawson, and Hardy), present a series extremely remarkable for their variety and great excellence, some specimens of rivet-iron, knotted cold with two or three knots, and bent at one end, showing very strikingly the tenacity of iron in a wrought state. This is shown still further by a piece of chain-iron, originally 4 feet 5 inches long and 1¼ inch diameter, strained and broken by a weight of 34 tons, but which, before being broken, was drawn out as much as 10½ inches, and was reduced to a diameter of ⅝-inch. Other fine examples of good bar-iron, adapted to various purposes, are exhibited by the Ebbw Vale Company, South Wales (Class 1, No. 412), and by Messrs. Bird and Co. (No. 411), who show admirable specimens of Staffordshire iron. The products of the Scotch iron and coal-fields are presented by the Monkland Iron and Steel Company (No. 426); and, before leaving this part of the subject, we ought to direct attention to Mr. Stirling's patented method of mixing together malleable and cast iron, and also of mixing other metals (chiefly zinc) with iron to produce greater strength in the compound. Ireland, also, is not unrepresented, and we would especially refer to the specimens exhibited from Arigna by Dr. Moore (No. 403), which show iron as made from charred peat. The quality appears good, but the economy of the operation is still doubtful. The ores are rich, yielding as much as 40 per cent. of iron. Coal exists in the neighbourhood, but it is not of excellent kind, and the cost of the iron of Ireland manufactured in this locality must be reckoned as not much under £4, a price too high to promise much success at present.

Other ores of iron are occasionally used, and are also deserving of notice. Thus, the pure crystalline carbonate (spathic iron) is a very abundant and important ore in various parts of Germany, especially the Rhine provinces of Prussia, Nassau, and Styria, and from each of these districts there will be found specimens both of the raw material and the manufactured iron. The Austrian is particularly worthy of mention, as providing a large quantity of metal of admirable quality, and yielding by the first process of smelting an iron which contains less than the usual proportion of carbon occurring in the pig, and scarcely any impurities, so that it is at once a kind of steel. Being made with charcoal, and not in very large quantities at a time, this iron is tough and hard, and has been found valuable in the manufacture of scythes, of which vast numbers are annually distributed over Europe, from the various works situated near Grätz. The iron thus made is rather costly; but where there is a heavy duty on foreign imports, and a yet higher expense on account of land carriage over difficult roads, it can find a market, and meets with a very active demand. The spathic iron is remarkable for its resemblance to common limestone in appearance. It is, however, heavier, and turns brown on exposure. It is generally combined with manganese and lime, and when pure contains from 40 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron. Before use it is broken up and exposed in large heaps to the air for a considerable time, and is then roasted and treated like the earthy carbonates.

In France and Switzerland various ores of iron are worked, that differ much in general appearance from those found in England. Thus in the former country large quantities of a pisolitic ore (an ore occurring in small rounded or pea-shaped masses) occur in the tertiary and alluvial rocks in the departments of the Jura, the Lower Rhine, and Côte d'Or, and supply one-third of the iron of France. A silicate of iron occurs in Switzerland, and is worked there to some extent, both for iron and steel; and in the United States of America, a mineral elsewhere rare, and consisting of a peroxide of iron combined with a considerable percentage of manganate of zinc (Franklinite), appears to be present in sufficient quantities to be worth working, and is exhibited in connexion with the iron made from it.

The manufacture of iron on a large scale has been already partly described in speaking of the management of the abundant British ores. The outside of the furnace is generally conical, the inside being more nearly pear-shaped. The whole height of the furnace varies; but, as a convenient standard we may take about 60 feet. The lower part (the hearth, which may be described as the stalk of a pear) would then be about 6 feet high and 2 feet square at the base, enlarging gradually towards the upper part. Above this is a funnel-shaped portion, about 3 feet high and 12 feet diameter at its top or widest part, and called the boshes. The rest of the interior gradually diminishes from the top of the boshes, and is called the cone. At the upper end it is about 4½ feet diameter, and receives the charge of ore, flux, and fuel. A cylindrical chimney rises above the top of the cone, and may be from 8 to 12 feet high. The whole of the inside is lined, the lower part with a coarse gritstone, and the upper with fire-brick. The bottom of the furnace, s packed with sand each time the metal is drawn. The proportion of the different parts of the furnace differs in different parts of the country where iron is made.

In order to produce the required heat, a strong blast of air is driven by machinery into the furnace, when in operation, by a couple of tubes (called twyers, or tuyères). The blast-furnace is a most important part of the system, and involves considerable machinery. In some cases, the air is intensely heated before being employed, but this is not done generally with the best iron. The size of the orifice through which the blast comes, is from 2 ½ to 3 inches diameter. The pressure of the air is between 2 lb. and 3 lbs. to the square inch, and an ordinary furnace will require nearly 400 cubic feet of air per minute.

Before using a furnace for iron-making, it must be heated or put in blast, an operation which requires a fortnight or three weeks to perform. When this is done, the coke, the ore, and the flux are put in at intervals, in regular order, keeping the furnace always full to the top of the cone. A moderate-sized furnace will take, in 24 hours, about 15 tons of coke, 16 of roasted ore, and 7 tons of limestone, from which about 7 tons of iron are obtained, which is run off every twelve hours from the front of the hearth. The melted iron is received into moulds made in soft and pure sand, and the pigs thus made weigh about 2½ cwt. each.

From the blast-furnace the iron is taken to the finery furnace, where it is re-melted, and run out at a loss of from 12 to 15 per cent. or more; the pig parting with a large portion of its impurities of becoming what is called fine metal. This is suddenly cooled by throwing water on it, and is thus rendered very brittle; and for the finer purposes of iron manufacture, especially where toughness is required, charcoal is used in this process.

The fine iron broken into fragments is again exposed to intense heat in a peculiar reverberatory furnace—the puddling furnace; and after a certain amount of exposure in this way it parts with the greater part of its carbon, becomes much more infusible, and at length solidifies into a tough mass, being worked by a rake into rounded balls (blooms) of about 60 or 70 pounds weight. These, after again heating and hammering, are in a condition to be presented to the rolling machine, and then become bar or wrought iron.

There are many differences of detail in the methods employed on the Continent, and even in particular districts in our own country, but this general account will enable the reader to understand something of the labour and difficulty, as well as cost, required to produce a material which is, however, as we all know, supplied at a price which brings it within the daily use of every person for the very commonest purposes. It may give an idea of the magnitude of the work to mention that there are now 185 blast furnaces for the manufacture of iron in South Wales, 143 of them being actually at work, and producing, on an average, 100 tons of iron per week; that in Shropshire, and its neighbourhood, there are 28; in Staffordshire, 108; and in the more northern counties, 46—such furnaces making in all 192 in blast, in addition to the 143 in Wales. Scotland adds its share to the list, and the general result is, as we have said before, that the enormous quantity of 2,250,000 tons of iron are now annually manufactured in the British Islands, being at the rate of 2 cwt. a year for every man woman, and child of the whole population. As not less than 3 tons of coal are required to produce each ton of iron, this manufacture also requires a consumption of 7,500,000 tons of fuel, without including that employed in the further operations of iron-making, and the incidental uses of coal in various ways.

LIGHTHOUSES, AND LIGHTHOUSE OPTICAL APPARATUS.

In considering the important and interesting subject of Lighthouses there are few people in England who will not immediately call to mind those hardy sons of the ocean, who are the chief objects of its structure. Everybody remembers the old song which compares their life with that of the well-housed gentry on *terra firma*:—

> Ye gentlemen of England,
> Who live at home at ease,
> How little do you think upon
> The dangers of the seas.

But the old song is by no means so applicable to our own day as to former times, when it was so much sung. As to living at home "at ease" in these days, when men work harder than ever, as the Great Exhibition of Indu stry fully attests, we will say nothing; but, with respect to the want of thought among those ashore for the men who brave the perils of the ocean, "where the stormy winds do blow," we think that nothing could more strikingly attest our consideration, our anxiety, and our practical care, than the existence of the numerous lighthouses that stud and star our co asts. Wonderful structures they are, and as useful as wonderful. Considering the great dangers of St. George's Channel, and, indeed, of the whole coast of the United Kingdom, we may fairly say that the existence of a regular system of lighthouses, and other light beacons, is absolutely necess ary to our present state of navigation, and the enormous increase of foreign as well as domestic shipping, and the coast trade generally.

In the Main Avenue west of the Great Exhibition may be seen two specimens of lighthouse apparatus (No. 84)—the larger one being on the cata-dioptric system of the first class of lights (near the astronomical telescope); the other, a dioptric apparatus of the fourth class of lights. Several excellent models of lighthouses will also be found in the central North Gallery (No. 51), in which the apparatus of each of these classes may be more narrowly inspected: and a variety of models, both of towers and lanterns, in the North Gallery.

No models, however, can give any idea of the extraordinary difficulties and dangers attending the erection of lighthouses, concerning which our readers will, we trust, find the following account both interesting and worthy of an attentive perusal.

Some rude kind of lighthouses appear to have been used by the ancients, but the principal lighthouse of modern times, and certainly one of the most magnificent edifices of the kind ever built or ever designed, is the Tour de Corduan, at the mouth of the river Garonne. It was commenced in the year 1584, and occupied twenty-six years in building. We scarcely need say that difficulties, in most cases, occur in the erection of lighthouses, to which no other structures are liable. The building of the Eddystone Lighthouse is a remarkable instance of this. The number of dreadful vicissitudes it encountered are as painful to contemplate, as the courage and perseverance that finally overcame them are worthy of admiration. It was originally first built of massive beams of timber, and a light was first exhibited in 1698. The architect and engineer by whom it was designed was Mr. Winstanley. But the sea frequently rose so high around it as to dash over the light—in fact, it was said, at times, that the lantern was buried under water. Mr. Winstanley thereupon raised the tower from 60 feet to 120. The space of rock for the foundation being but small, and the situation most frightfully exposed, this was, of course, a work of stupendous difficulty. By some it was thought that he had now carried it too high for safety. They were, unfortunately, very right in their apprehensions. Not long after its completion, considerable repairs were necessary, and Mr. Winstanley went there in person, accompanied by his workmen. The repairs occupied some time; and one night a terrific storm arose, tore down the lantern and the upper part of the tower, and finally carried the whole edifice away, with poor Winstanley and all his workmen, every one of whom perished: indeed, we believe their remains were never found, nor a single wreck of the once proud structure.

Very soon after the destruction of this lighthouse, the *Winchelsea* man-of-war was wrecked on the Eddystone rocks, and her crew were lost. As it was now seen that a new lighthouse must, by some means or other, be erected here, another tower of timber was designed by Mr. John Rudyard, of London; it was finished in 1708. Its height was 92 feet. The construction was admirable for its strength and tenacity, so that it remained standing during forty-seven years. But another and more unlooked-for misfortune awaited it. Everything had been devised to protect it from the fury of the waters; nobody had ever dreamt of danger from fire in such a situation, so surrounded by the natural antagonist of this element. By some accident, however, it took fire, and, being entirely of wood, it burned down to the very water's edge. This was in 1755.

English perseverance was again called into requisition, a lighthouse must be erected on this spot: this was determined: and in 1756 Smeaton first landed on the rock, and commenced operations by cutting the surface into regular horizontal trenches, and into them a foundation of stone was carefully fitted. It was now resolved (they had had enough of wood) to build the whole edifice of stone. The first 12 feet of the tower, as we learn from Mr. Alan Stevenson, form a solid mass of masonry; and the stones of which it is composed are united by means of stone joggles, dovetailed joints, and oaken tree-nails. An arched form was adopted for the floors of the building, with a view to greater strength; but to counteract the outward thrust of floors of this form, circular grooves were cut in the stone of the outer casing, into which a belt of iron chain was laid, and made compact with the stone by filling up the intervals with melted lead. The structure was completed in 1759, and the light was first exhibited in October of that year. The state, however, of lighthouse optics at this time in England was so low that all the illumination obtained was derived solely from tallow candles. Nearly fifty years elapsed with this wretched light before argand burners were adopted, though this great improvement was well-known during upwards of twenty years of that period.

One of the most dangerous reefs in Scotland is the Bell Rock, and so many wrecks occurred there, that in former times the good abbots of Aberbrothwick caused a float to be fixed upon the rock with a bell at the top of it, which constantly tolled as the waves swung the float about, and thus warned mariners of their danger. The circumstance, however, which led to the erection of a lighthouse on this rock was the loss of the *York* man-of-war. Merchant-vessels in numbers had been wrecked, and all their crews had perished, which was regarded as a sad casualty incidental to nautical life; but when a seventy-four gun ship was lost, with all hands on board, then the Government considered it was high time to take the matter practically in hand. Nevertheless, it was not till some years afterwards that a bill in Parliament was obtained for the erection of a lighthouse. This was finally carried into effect by Mr. Robert Stevenson, engineer; not, however, without great difficulties and delays, owing to the short time it was possible to work each day between the ebbing and flowing of the tide, and not without one very narrow escape of being lost, together with thirty workmen, in consequence of the vessel that attended them breaking adrift and the tide rising upon the rock before any boat could be got out to them. The boat only arrived just in time to rescue them all from a watery grave.

The lighthouse on the Bell Rock is 100 feet high. The door is 30 feet from the base, and the ascent to it is by means of a massive ladder of bronze. The light is revolving, and presents alternately a red light and a white light. It is produced by the revolution of a frame containing sixteen argand lamps, placed in the *foci* of large mirrors. The machinery which moves the whole in a circle is also applied to the tolling of two large bells; so that the original design of the worthy abbots is now carried out in the most regular and scientific manner. The cost of the erection of the Bell Rock Lighthouse was £61,331 9s. 2d.

Our readers will no doubt be aware that the optical construction of these lights is of the most scientific and complicated kind; and this impression will by no means be lessened, but probably increased, by an examination of the two specimens of glass lighthouse, apparatus in the Main Avenue of the ground floor of the Great Exhibition. In each of these will be observed the extraordinary results of the practical application of abstract science. The complicated cutting and arrangement of the lenses is all determined by the most subtle calculations of the law of the reflection and refraction of light, as proved by unnumbered experiments, and the experience of many years of unremitting attention and labour. It is also worthy of note, that we have hitherto been dependent on foreign countries for very much of the arrangement of these optical instruments, but that, in the present instance, the materials are entirely of English produce.

Let us, however, endeavour to simplify an account of lighthouse optics. It is well known, that a lamp of the ordinary kind would send forth scattered rays, many of which would be wasted, and especially all those which shot upward into the sky. Now, the object to be obtained in this case is the concentration of the rays, and the power to throw them downwards in a given direction across the plane of the sea. For this purpose reflectors are employed: and it has been ascertained that the light thus attained is 350 times greater than that of the common lamp; while that of the largest sort, which are used in revolving lights, is 450 times greater. These reflectors are manufactured by a very long and delicate process. Those of the first class are made of fine copper, thickly plated inside with silver, and polished to the highest degree of brilliancy. The flame which illuminates them is usually derived from an argand lamp, which supplies itself with oil on the fountain principle. This system is called the "catoptric," and includes a variety of distinctions, each of which is registered, as a special signal for sailors. There is the fixed light—the revolving light—the white light—the red light—the revolving red, with two whites—the revolving white, with two reds—the intermittent light—the flashing light, &c. Of these, the most powerful and far-reaching is the white, and next to this the red. There are several optical systems in use for lighthouses, but the principal systems are the catoptric and the dioptric—the former depending upon the reflection of light, the latter upon its refraction. The dioptric is by far the more powerful, but the catoptric is more certain in its action. The former is usually preferred by lighthouse opticians, as the chances of its extinction are so very few, and its advantages so great.

Among all our finest lighthouses, there is scarcely one that surpasses the "Carlingford," on the coast of Ireland. It is 111 feet in height, 48 feet in diameter at the base, and is founded 12 feet below the surface of the water. It was designed by Mr. George Halpin. The difficulties attending a structure, the foundations of which had to be laid so deeply beneath the water, yet requiring, in common with all edifices of this kind, to be made so very strong and secure, will be readily apprehended. Great as these were, however, they were exceeded by the protracted difficulties and constant dangers attending the erection of the Skerrymore Lighthouse, in Argyllshire, which was designed and built by Mr. Alan Stevenson, Engineer to the Board of Northern Lighthouses, from whose "Treatise on Lighthouses" the following very interesting account is abstracted.

The main nucleus of the cluster of Skerrymore rocks was the only one that presented sufficient surface for the base of a lighthouse, and this had been worn as smooth as glass by the constant action of the waves, but was closely surrounded by ragged humps of rock and narrow gullies, in which the sea incessantly played in rushing coils and eddies. The cuttings for the foundation occupied nearly two entire summers. In this small space the blasting of the rocks was often attended with great danger to all the men employed in the work. The granite for the tower was quarried in the isle of Mull, where piers were also built for the shipment and landing of materials. A small vessel was fitted up for the constant use of the lighthouse during its construction. But one of the most arduous operations, second only to the main building itself, was the erection of a temporary wooden barrack on the rocks for Mr. Alan Stevenson and his workmen. It was finished in the course of the summer; but, unfortunately, a storm arose early in the winter, and swept the whole structure away, leaving no wreck to show even where it had stood, except some iron stanchions, twisted about as though they had been mere osiers, and a great timber beam which had been shaken, rent, and dashed upon the rocks, till it literally resembled a huge bunch of laths. Luckily, the engineer and his men, warned by the previous fate of those engaged on the Bell Rock, had effected their escape on the commencement of the storm. But being without a barrack, many of them, being quite unused to the sea, suffered the miseries of continuous sea sickness on board their little attendant vessel.

A second attempt was now made to erect a barrack on the rock, and this being of much stronger design, proved successful. Here Mr. Stevenson and his workmen retreated every evening after the toils of the day, or during the day when the weather was bad; but it often proved a very alarming place for repose. Perched at a height of 40 feet above the wave-beaten, in this singular abode, Mr. Stevenson and 30 workmen passed many a dismal day and night, at times when the sea absolutely prevented any setting foot on the rocks. They longed and prayed for change of weather, not only to enable them to renew their labours, but often that they might receive needful supplies from the shore, for which they looked so anxiously and in vain. "For miles around," says Mr. Stevenson, in the book previously quoted, "nothing could be seen but white foaming breakers, and nothing heard but howling winds and lashing waves. At such seasons much of our time was spent in bed; for there alone we had effectual shelter from the winds and the spray, which searched every cranny in the walls of the barrack. Our slumbers, too, were fearfully interrupted by the sudden pouring of the sea over the roof, the rocking of the house on its pillars, and the spurting of water through the seams of the doors and windows, symptoms which to one suddenly aroused from sound sleep, recalled the appalling fate of the former barrack, which had been engulphed in the foam not twenty yards from from our dwelling, and moment seemed to summon us to a similar fate. On two occasions, in particular, those sensations were so vivid as to cause almost every one to spring out of bed; and some of the men fled from the barrack by a temporary gangway, to the more stable but less comfortable shelter afforded by the bare wall of the lighthouse tower, then unfinished, where they spent the remainder of the night in the darkness and the cold." Notwithstanding all these dangers, however, the Skerrymore Lighthouse was safely brought to completion. It is 138 feet high, 42 feet in diameter at the base, and 16 feet at the top. It contains 58,580 cubic feet of stone, being more than double the quantity of the Bell Rock, and five times that of the Eddystone. The entire cost of the Skerrymore Lighthouse, including the purchase of the attendant small vessel, and the building of a small pier and harbour for its reception, was £86,977 17s. 7d. The light is revolving, and belongs to the first order of dioptric lights, in the system of Fresnel, being of a similar kind to the dioptric apparatus now to be seen in the Great Exhibition, Main Avenue West (No. 84), near the Large Fountain.

No one, we are sure, after contemplating the two lighthouse models, to which we have referred in the course of this article, will ever again feel disposed to admit the truth of the old song, "Ye gentlemen of England," when it says "How little do they think upon the dangers of the seas." Here may he witness the constant and arduous thought of many years, to say nothing of labours and perils of life in the cause of science and humanity.

STAINED GLASS WINDOW. J. A GIBBS.

The stained glass window by Mr. Gibbs, of Newcastle, which we engrave, contains subjects illustrative of various passages in the life of St. Peter. It is in the Norman style, and consists of six geometrical forms upon a richly ornamented ruby background, embodying the principal events from the life of St. Peter. The centre medallion is Christ's charge to Peter; the others respectively contain the Angel delivering Peter from prison, Peter denying Christ, Christ calling Peter from the ship, Peter's want of faith, and in a small quatrefoil is the martyrdom of St. Peter, the whole surrounded by an elaborately worked and richly coloured border. The colours of the glass are rich and full-toned, and are judiciously combined in the work before us. It may be subject for regret, however, that, in reviving this ancient art, as a medium, it should be considered necessary to imitate the barbarous style of drawing of the Gothic ages.

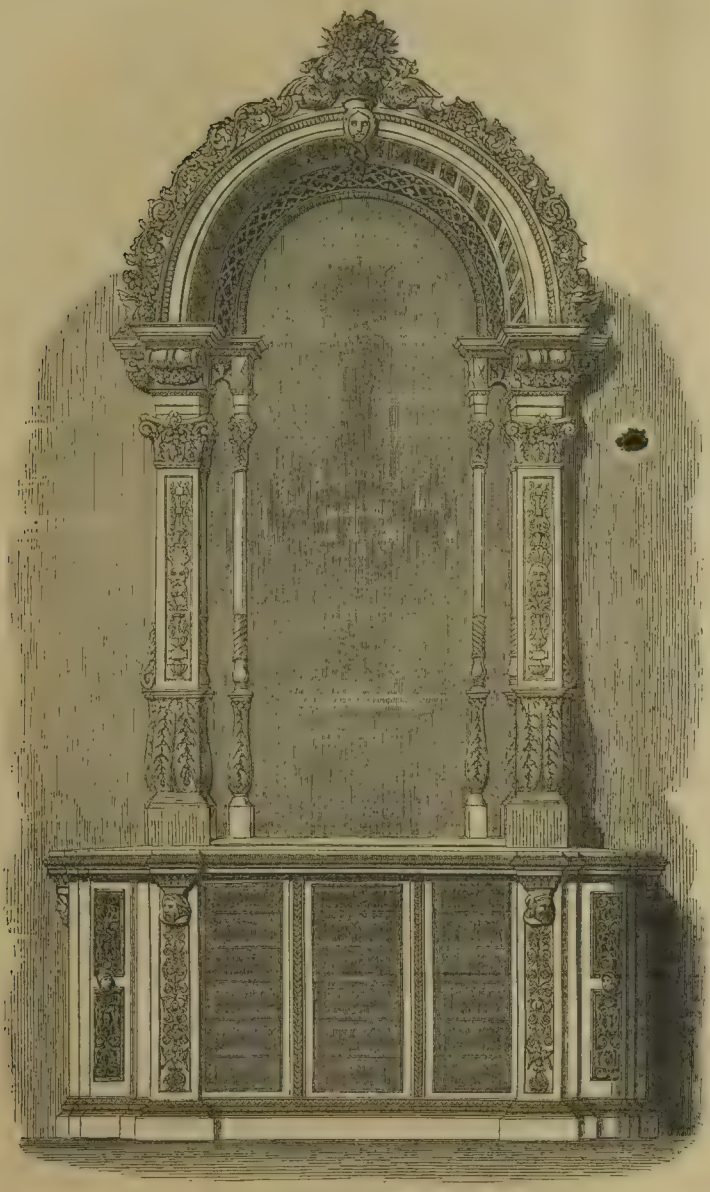
ST. MICHAEL OVERTHROWING THE DRAGON.—BY M. LE SEIGNEUR.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

STAINED GLASS WINDOW.—BY J. A. GIBBS.

PLATE. BY HANCOCK.

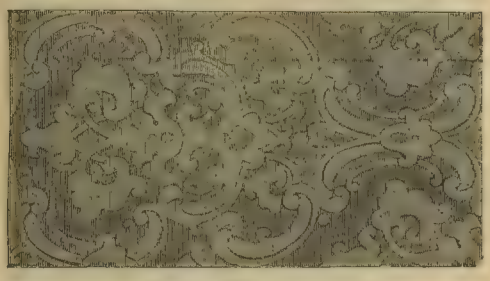
The group of plate by Hancock, which we engrave below, comprises a great variety of subjects, treated after the fashion of various periods, but all remarkable for excellence of execution. We notice a tea service in the Florentine style, a flower vase, another vase (Etruscan style), a bottle wagon, and a very handsome centre-piece.

SILVER.—BY HANCOCK.



SECRETAIRE.—BY SNELL.

GLASS.—BY MESSRS. HERRING AND SON.



DAMASK.—BY HOADLEY AND PRIDIE.

SECRETAIRE. BY SNELL.

The *secrétaire* exhibited by Snell is a very handsome work of art. The form is well proportioned, and all the decorations in good taste. The chief material is walnut-wood, the inner pillars being gilt, and the basement of green stamped leather. In the door is a handsome mirror.

CHEVAL GLASS. MESSRS. HERRING AND SON.

This is a very elegant glass; the design, in the style of Louis XIV., is good, and the workmanship of the very highest character. The characteristics of the style are well-marked, and, altogether, the glass is one from its appearance, fitted for a palace.

DAMASK. HOADLEY AND PRIDIE.

We engrave one of many beautiful specimens of furniture damask, exhibited by Messrs. Hoadley and Pridie, of Halifax.

DRINKING UTENSILS.

It is a curious fact, that by no other article or series of articles in the Great Exhibition are the extremes of time—the extremes of civilisation dawning in the East and culminating in the West—so forcibly or so aptly represented as by the specimens there collected of—to casual observers—a very commonplace and insignificant article, that of drinking-cups, glasses, or vessels, and the larger jars, vases, amphoræ, or decanters in which the potable is kept, and from which it is poured into the lesser recipients. Not that we would be understood as implying that the grandeur of modern civilisation is represented by the prettynesses of cut glass or painted crockery. We have more august pleaders for our skill in the steam-engines and printing-machines, the electric telegraphs and the models of great engineering works. But, in the case of the drinking vessels in question we see both ends of the chain. Our most important works of science and invention rose, as it were, at different stages of the world's existence, from a small and slowly opening form. We trace back steam, for example, until we discern its rude and unappreciated infancy in the times which saw the "Century of Inventions." Before that period, the power, as now applied, had no existence. So of all those great achievements which most fitly represent the triumphs of mind over matter. But in the case of that small and insignificant article, the drinking-cup, we find a work of industry—in some degree, of art—which has existed from almost all time. The potter's wheel was, probably, one of the very first machines ever set in motion. It must have been coëval with the rude dawnings of the loom and the earliest applications of fire to produce and to labour iron. Man, particularly in the East, must be provided with some means of carrying water from place to place, and preventing, as far as possible, its absorption by the heat. Did the world's grey fathers live in a land of brooks and wells and rivers

BOY WITH PUNCHINELLO.—BY SIMONIS.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

BOY WITH BROKEN DRUM.—BY SIMONIS.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

vessels for preserving and drinking water out of would not have been one of the very earliest of their requirements. They could always have stretched themselves along the brink, or made a cup out of the hollow of the hand. But theirs was a land of fierce sun-glare, and sandy desert, and high, parched hills, "wherein no waters be." The fluid was scarce and precious, and so the means of preserving it and husbanding it were evidently of the first importance. Now we know that the East is the land of stagnant, changeless monotony—that ideas, customs, utensils, remain there moulded in their original form, and endowed with their original properties, during spaces of time in which, in the faster living West, the very memory of races and dynasties becomes extinct. What do we know of the pottery of our Saxon forefathers, or at all events of the art as practised, if it was practised, by the savage aborigines of the land? In Asia, on the contrary, what was, is. The Hindoo of the present day forms his household implements, his jars and his cups, in the fashion of those figuring upon tombs and temples which were ancient when the Macedonian phalanx scattered the native warriors. In western Asia, the Bedouin still straps to his own or his camel's neck the porous bottle, which may be seen represented in the *bas reliefs* dug up from Nineveh. In Egypt the fellah drinks from the earthen vase, the like whereof has been emblazoned by painters who owed allegiance to the Pharaohs. As, therefore, an interesting, although not a very varied collection of Eastern drinking and fluid-holding vessels has been got together, and as they are precisely the same shapes, formed in the same way, and of the same materials, as the cups and vases in use perhaps 3000 years ago, we are enabled to contrast these appurtenances of the earliest social development of the human race with the cups and saucers in which we consume the last importation of bohea, and the decanters and bottles by the genial aid of which we drink "success to the Exhibition."

The three departments in which the rude pottery of the East is collected in a greater or lesser degree are those of India (a rich museum of rude vessels), of Tunis, and of Turkey. The first thing, perhaps, which strikes a visitor in the aspect of these grey, coarse vases, after he has observed their primitive simplicity of form, is, that they are the very counterparts of the vessels commonly represented in Scriptural illustrations as borne upon the heads of Eastern maidens resorting to the well. Vernet's wonderful Oriental pictures, glaring with the very mirage of the desert, rise instinctively to the mental eye. We think of the shady group of graceful palms and dates, and the broad thorny leaves of clustering cacti. The sun is at its highest, glaring over the long horizontal lines of the white expanding desert, the distant horizon quivering and wavering in the heat like the extreme sight line of a stormy sea. But in the oasis there is shade and shelter. The desert spring has nourished a little patch of herbage, for the steed of the Bedouin and the camel of the pilgrim. Tents have therefore been pitched hard by. You see their white or striped canvas gleaming through the graceful feathery leaves of the date palm. Beyond, perhaps, stretching their patient faces in the direction of the running water, the string of camels kneeling in the sand awaits their well-won refreshment; while by the well stand grouped a cluster of those loosely-robed and picturesque Orientals, the men turbaned and black-bearded, dignified of aspect and stern of speech; the women, with their unbending carriage and stately stept, heir bronzed and symmetrical features, and their narrow almond eyes, bearing either upon their heads, or on their shoulders, as Rebecca did when she gave Abraham's servant to drink, or Rachel, when she met her uncle by the fountain; the pitchers or vases, big-bellied and narrow-necked, perfectly simple and rude in construction, yet not without the instinctive feeling for beauty of form which exists in all the higher organizations of unsophisticated man—pitchers and vases exactly resembling those before us, which, constructed by some potter of the wilderness, according to the traditions of the craft handed down from the infancy of time, have found their way to Europe to speak to us with a sweet and solemn voice of the old time of the biblical nomadic tribes—of the patriarchs, with their flocks and their herds—of the ancient cities and ancient kingdom of that awful, solemn, mysterious, and changeless East.

Pausing in the Turkish and Egyptian departments, let us examine closely a group of these primitive vessels. We observe that they are all capacious and narrow-necked, so that the risk of spilling may be lessened, and the drying air have as little scope as possible to operate upon the fluid. This shape also gives convenience for locomotion; the vases may be easily carried to and fro, slung round the neck, or to a horse's or a camel's trappings. In one set of the largest class of vases, evidently intended to be the family reservoir in the hut or beneath the tent, there is, besides the larger aperture at the top of the neck, a second but much smaller one, spout-shaped, on the tea-pot principle. The pitcher is evidently intended to be filled by the larger opening, and its contents doled out afterwards by the tiny orifice of the spout. The mouths of some of these larger vases are supplied with covering made in the shape of, and evidently intended to represent the ordinary Oriental summit of the minaret. The workmanship of all these vessels is very rude. They are seldom or never truly circular, and the clay is full of bulges and inequalities, but still the general grace and beauty of the form aimed at, if not attained, is undeniable. That form, indeed, contains the rudiments of all the ornamental vases that the world has seen. The germ of the Etrurian art was no doubt Eastern, and in the glittering displays of the Bohemian art manufactures, in the shape of the porcelains from Sèvres, and the less artistic, but still promising produce of our own pottery districts, we recognise at once that principle of art and that theory of design which the East originated, and which the West developed and perfected. The Indian vases and drinking vessels, although exhibiting far more constructive skill, are generally, we think, inferior in point of beauty and design to the more western portion of Asia. You see amongst the former a great number of jugs of not the slightest pretence to shapeliness; belonging, in fact, to the same high school of art-manufacture as that which produced our own pickle-jars and blacking-bottles. In the Arabic and Syrian vessels, on the contrary, the effort at a graceful line of beauty is all but invariable. The Indian collection shows many vessels of nearly the same design and shape as our common decanter; and it will be observed that the vessels in general are by no means so well adapted for locomotion as the other class which we have described. In the Indian collection, too, we see a far greater distinction in the apparent costliness and elaboration of certain of the specimens. The Arab Sheikh drinks his lukewarm draught from the same bottle of porous earth as the tent-pitcher or the camel-driver. Not so the Rajah or the Nabob. He has his gaily ornamented pitcher worked into fantastic shapes, or enamelled, and, as it were, embroidered with gay-coloured patterns. The collection of these ornamented cups is considerable. The decorations seldom or never appeal to anything like a real sense of art or beauty. They are thoroughly barbaresque, like all Indian ornaments; mere prettiness in the disposition of the colours, and mere ingenuity in the construction of the patterns being alone attended to. In this respect, indeed, the general nature of the Indian exhibition is well worthy of consideration. The same principle will be found to prevail universally in her art manufactures. They are rich—gorgeously rich—and often well wrought, showing the possession of great mechanical skill, and of a splendid mine of precious raw material. But the Indian artist is nothing without a glittering or a precious substance to work on. He has no notion of the abstract and highly ideal beauty which can be produced from the simplest combination of flowing lines, constructed, it may be, out of the basest or paltriest material. His ingenuity, which is great—witness his weapons—is unassociated with art. He can be dazzling and surprising; he can construct marvels of neat-handed cleverness; and, his material generally being valuable and glittering—gold, diamonds, and precious gems, to wit—he gets a vast deal more credit from the ordinary run of people than he is entitled to. Thus, in fact, India seems to stand artistically, as it does geographically, between China—in which ingenuity without art is brought to its perfection—and the belt of the world inhabited by the Arabic races, in which art, or, at all events, the germ of art, is to be found uncombined with ingenuity; but which, introduced to the western world—being there appreciated and there finding the necessary manipulative skill to give it development and elaboration—has given birth to the most perfect specimens of artistic production in the marbles of Greece and the succeeding marvels of Italian art. Thus we see, in the case of the articles in question, the jugs, vases, and pitchers which we are considering, the simple grace of the original Arabic works lost in the better manufacture of the Indian articles; and presently, too, we observe another very characteristic indication. The vessels from western Asia are uniformly made of coarse clay. Those produced in India are made of different clays and burnt-ware; and at length we find the earthenware giving place to metal, to brass, or some such composition, the old clay shapes being faithfully represented in the new metallic substitutions. It may be a prejudice grounded upon no sound principle of art or reason; but the vase, at all events in its more ornamental and artistic developement, has been so constantly fashioned of potter's earth, that we regard vessels of the same design made in glittering sounding metal as something essentially barbaresque and artistically incongruous. Compare, for example, the pitchers and bottles in Tunis and Egypt with the tribe of brazen cups and decanters in the Indian compartment, and answer whether the latter—although industrially and mechanically before the former—are not artistically as much behind them. This remark is not meant to apply to the hammered-out brazen pitchers, with spouts, to be seen in Tunis. These articles are exceedingly rude and exceedingly interesting, but they do not belong to the category with which we have been dealing.

From the ancient world, then, to the modern—from the patriarchal vase to the "big-bellied bottle"—from the original of the amphora, which held Falernian, to the modern decanter or claret jug, ruddy with the vintages of Oporto, or the more delicate liquid of "fair Guienne."

The display of English cut glass and crystal, in the gallery abutting the west side of the Transept, is an exceedingly beautiful and creditable one. Our cut glass, we are inclined to think, beats all competition. Bohemia colours to perfection—but we cut. There are specimens of glass in the gallery in question which sparkle just as brightly, and look just as well, as the Koh-i-noor. Indeed, Mr. Apsley Pellatt exhibits a collection of imitation diamonds, which are not one whit less beautiful or transparent than their originals, while the prisms, with their glancing colours, are more exquisite objects than the most costly and most radiant gems ever dug from the mine. It is with glass, however, in its fluid-holding shapes that we have now to do. Let us examine with care one of these beautiful and fragile trophies of piled-up sparkling crystal, and see what advances we seem to be making in the most glittering and most artistic garniture of our tables.

And first the decanters. The general tide of improvement seems to be setting strongly in the way of making these more and more richly and elaborately adorned, and massive. Many of the specimens before us are beautifully symmetrical masses of carven and glistening glass, the substance rising in crystal lumps and projections of vast massiveness to the hand. In the formation of these—principally intended for port and sherry—the circular shape has been considerably broken in upon, the decanters being many-sided, and the square and rigid lines of the cut embellishments harmonising with the geometrical-like figure and fabric of the whole. There is little of the pure sense of beauty in these vessels. They convey the idea not so much of grace as a handsome massiveness, and a rich and bold solidity; but they are certainly immense improvements upon the old-fashioned decanters which still linger in houses long ago furnished, and in retired districts of the country—decanters formed of a mere thinly-blown bell of glass, conveying an idea of intense fragility, and without the slightest pretensions to any thing but the most commonplace prettiness of form, the single ornament of the belly part of the affair generally consisting of a range of narrow-bladed leaves or imitation grass growing up from the bottom of the vessel. In the decanters principally intended for claret and the lighter wines, we observe two prevailing forms, the jug shape and the bottle shape. The former is the more vase-like, and perhaps the more graceful; the latter is frequently the more elaborately ornamented with cut and sparkling glass, and in its general shape bears no slight resemblance to our old friends the porous bottle of the desert.

In the vase-shaped claret jug there are two features which greatly take off from the symmetry of the article—a handle upon one sideof the neck only, and a stopper in the mouth. In the pure vase, all such appendages as handles must of course always be duplicate, and the curve of the projecting lip for pouring forth the wine is no compensation for the want of the twin proportion which the eye demands. The stopper is another drawback upon this attempt to devote the vase shape to after-dinner uses. Crowning the pure curve of the neck and swell of the vessel with its impertinent and inconsistent protection of square cut-glass, it shows like a cocked hat upon the head of an antique statue. The other—the bottle form of the claret decanter—if it possesses less of the element of the line of beauty, is also free from the inconsistencies and palpable objections attaching to its rival. The eye is not caught and offended by the one-sided appearance communicated by a single handle; while the stopper, if handsomely designed, sets off the long neck, forming, in fact, the capital of the column. However much, however, we may be improving the shape of our decanters, we fear it must be owned that we are decreasing their capacities. In this respect, at all events, we are degenerate. We see no magnum holding a couple of quarts, the regular old receptable for claret. The reign of the still more capacious vessels, of the order of the "Black Bears" and the "Tappit Hens," celebrated in "Waverly," has been long over; and now-a-days no glass-blower would dream of constructing a vessel which would hold more than a quart, however ready he would be to fashion one which held less. Some difference in the design of bottles for light and strong strong and wines would, however, be appropriate, and have a consistency in the very nature and harmony of things. We have small liqueur glasses for the fiery or surfeiting liquid, and larger drinking machines for the less strong and pungent wine. Why not carry out the principle, and by the size of our bottles indicate to the toper that claret is lighter than port, and that he is fairly entitled, consistently with his sobriety, to imbibe two glasses of the first for one of the last?

The water jugs or carafes, we perceive, are generally formed after the fashion of the vase claret jug, the greater width of the neck indicating that the liquid contained is more common, and that it may be poured freely forth. The appropriate ornaments are almost always water plants, and leaves frosted in the clear glass. The article, however, is one in which there is still room for improvement and advance in grace and elegance. The absence of the necessity for a stopper, and for an unduly small neck, presents facilities to the artist who devotes himself to the task of improving those humble but necessary ornaments of the toilet and the table. One or two specimens of "Anglo-Venetian frosted glasses," made in imitation of the celebrated *moyen age* manufacture of the Adriatic, may be inspected with pleasure. There is nothing very graceful about the forms of the jugs, but the effect sought to be produced is that of massive solidity and weight, while the peculiar and lumpy character of the dimmed and frosted glass gives the appearance of ice to the utensils—suggesting associations of coolness, which, perhaps, to some degree re-act upon the fluids contained in them.

As decanters have been gradually becoming heavier, more squarely built, and more elaborate, the precisely opposite taste has been gradually gaining ground as respects glasses, which are daily becoming slimmer in the stem, less ornamented at the bulge of the bell, and thinner, with a tendency to simple roundness of form, in the holding part. They were, many of them, great monstrosities, the common run of glasses formerly in use. Who does not remember the old-fashioned thick-stemmed, gouty, dropsical-looking affair commonly known as a tavern glass? It was the very incarnation of clumsy ugliness, but it had its good points; it was made for rough work, and it stood it. A fall or an overset was of hardly more consequence than it would have been had the material been malleable. Increased liability to breakage, we fear, is one of the penalties we must pay for advancing grace and beauty in glasses. The slim and elegant claret glasses now made, with a bell like a transparent bubble, and a stem like a fairy column, will and must smash almost with the fillip of a finger. But all minute and graceful objects of art must of necessity be tenderly handled. There is an element of beauty in their aërial lightness, which, as it gives pleasure, demands care. Generally, then, we think that the glass manufacturers are on the right road, for, as regards so small an article, the lighter and the more gracefully aërial they can make it look, the greater will be the triumph. The old-fashioned long and slender champagne glass seems to be giving way rapidly before its new-fangled rival—the open saucer-like affair perched upon the top of a thin straight stem; and the reason of the change is a very obvious phenomenon. In highly-flavoured and effervescing wines no small part of the pleasure of consumption arises from the discharge of the perfumed gas with which the fluid is charged being inhaled and appreciated by the olfactory nerves while in the act of drinking: now, in the shallow saucer-glasses the discharge takes place with great rapidity and power, in consequence of the breadth of the surface of the liquid brought into contact with the air, a phenomenon which only occurred to a very limited extent in the long narrow tube-like glass. So well was this fact known, that champagne merchants and dealers, before the general employment of the flat glass, used to have special private tasting-glasses made for their own use, by the help of which they estimated the quality of the wine submitted to them, and fixed its money value. Some of the tasting-glasses which we have seen are furnished with a bottom of silver, so as to enable the experimenter the better to judge of the colour and clearness of the wine. The drawbacks to this species of glass are, that it is by no means so elegantly symmetrical as the old-fashioned form, and that it is not so convenient to drink out of, for reasons which will be appreciated by every man who ever sipped his tea out of a saucer.

We were gratified by observing that the tribe of coloured glasses did not show in any strength. There is no more stupid abomination in the range of fluid-holding and quaffing vessels, than these same stained glasses. They were brought into fashion from Germany, and generally employed in the consumption of German wines; but, unless they were invented by some knowing and rascally wine-merchant, who wished to conceal the bad colour of his decoctions, we cannot conceive how they could have originated at all. The hue or tinge of the glass has no pretensions to beauty or brightness. It has, therefore, no intrinsic qualities to recommend it, but simply serves as a means of destroying one of the most refined pleasures of the experienced wine-drinker—the contemplation of the depth and richness of the colour of the wine. Take a common green hock glass, and stare through it. The bowl may contain either tea or claret—ditch-water or Johannisberg. We would not have the "sunset glow" of Burgundy, or the no less beautiful and delicate varieties of tinge of other precious wines, so trifled with.

In the department of drinking pottery—in other words, of tea-cups and saucers, and common jugs and mugs used by the working classes, we see little which can be said to be novel or remarkable. No new shapes have been introduced, the improvements visible being almost entirely confined to the department of ornamenting with gilding and colouring. Many very beautiful sets of china and porcelain tea services are shown, the paintings done with taste and neatness of hand, and the arrangement of the colours pleasing and symmetrical. A peculiarity in this part of our Exhibition is, however, a childish triviality which ought to be scouted and put down. The exhibitors seem to have worked their wits for the invention and production of new and anomalous shades of colour, which they christen "Queen's colours," "Sutherland colours," and so forth. Now, we have quite enough of colours already. A porcelain painter, or any other painter, if he cannot produce an effect with the colours of the rainbow, may as well give up the brush, and betake himself to some other trade. Colours are only tools—only means to an end; and the artist who goes on multiplying his tools without increasing his knowledge or his dexterity in using them, is like the man who thinks he could make better and more skilful work if he had a greater number of hands and fingers to employ upon it.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TURKEY.

IN consequence of the total and unaccountable absence of any Catalogue, either general or special, of the Turkish contributions in the various publications enumerating the contents of the Crystal Palace, this department, so replete with interest, has excited much less attention than it merits. Apart altogether from its intrinsic worth, is, moreover, the interest naturally attaching to the industry and productions of an empire the condition of which must always be regarded by the Englishman as of vital importance. Turkey justly looks to Great Britain as one of the foremost, the sincerest, and the most potent of her allies and friends; while Great Britain cannot feel indifferent to all that illustrates the internal condition of an empire that fills up so much of the vast space intervening between our Indian dominions and the central countries of Europe—an empire which includes within her territory the mouths of the Euphrates and the shores of the Persian Gulf on the one hand, and on the other divides with Austria the kingdom of Croatia.

In complete contrast to the wonderful extent and variety of the raw products of our colonies are those of Turkish industry; for in many of them we distinctly recognise a closer analogy to what the ancients have left behind us of their domestic manners than can be discovered even in modern Italy; for, while the revival in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries completely modified Italian manners, much of the ancient forms found by the Moslems in the countries which they conquered have been left with little alteration. Of this no one can doubt who looks at the collection in question, from the brass lamp with its scissors, pincers, and bodkin, to the arabesque plaster moulding and other slightly altered traditions of the world, of which the excavations of Pompeii have given no such interesting glimpses.

But it is not the conquerors of the Empire of the East that entwine themselves with our modern sympathies. Gibbon, with all his rhetorical splendour, illumines, but does not vivify the Amrus, the Saladins, and the Amuraths. Uhland, in one of his most exquisite sonnets ("Kaiser und Dichter"), contrasts the duration of the conquests of princes and bards; and all must agree with him, who visit this collection, and think less of those who trod over great monarchies than of those who depicted the manners and superstitions of the Orientals. Not one in a hundred of those who visit these interesting collections, remembers that three centuries ago all Europe quaked with terror at the name of the Grand Turk, and that Solyman the Magnificent was an even more powerful Sovereign than Charles V.; but all remember, and none ever will forget, the heroes and heroines of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." The Ottoman Empire is now an essential part of the "grand tour;" and, therefore, many who pace the Crystal Palace have comparatively little new to see in the Turkish department! but these few form, after all, an insignificant portion of the hundreds of thousands who have never seen either the Black Sea or the White Sea, the desert, or the palm grove; but are, nevertheless, familiar with the sayings and doings of the gaudied city of Bagdad, from the street-porter with his weary burthen, to the Caliph himself, attended by Jiafar the Barmecide and the redoubtable Mesrour-el-Siaf. It is, therefore, the latter portion of our fellow-countrymen that we invite to accompany us in a tour through the objects on the tables and in the stalls which have been contributed by all parts of the Ottoman Empire. The great merit of such works as Russell's "Aleppo" and Lane's "Modern Egyptians" is their truthfulness; still more instructive, therefore, is the presence of the objects themselves.

Household utensils are here in great abundance, and fill up a large space in the contributions. The usual beverage in the East is coffee, presented without milk or sugar at every visit, so that it is drunk a dozen times a day, and, in order to avoid inconvenience, not only are the cups very small, but partially filled; here, therefore, are a great variety of coffee-cup holders, in form resembling our egg-cup, which are usually of metal, the best being of silver filagree of great fineness; others are carved wood, some of them of the cocoa nut, cut with great neatness. These are to be seen in glass cases; and in the pavilion within are embroidered cloth coverings, with which the tray is brought in in good houses.

Prominent in the centre of the tables is a large machine of glittering brass and of elegant form, that looks like a huge tea-urn. This is a mangal or brazier, for charcoal, with which apartments are heated in winter. People in England may abuse our climate as they choose, but they may rest assured that in many respects it is not easy to find a better, for we are neither roasted in summer nor frozen in winter; and at Christmas time recommend us to the sun of Wall's End or Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which blazes in every snugly carpetted English parlour, to the charcoal of the most elegant mangal that ever was constructed. *Punch* is right, the black diamond is certainly the real mountain of both light and heat. The mangal stands in the centre of the room, and a coverlet being thrown over it, the ladies of the hareem sit around it in a circle, and thus warm themselves in a manner not the most healthy or improving to the complexion. Beside the mangals are the basins and ewers, such as are used for washing before and after food—the servant holding the former in his left hand, while the water is poured out with his right. Here, too, are sherbet cups, the Bohemian practice of gilding stained glass having been originally borrowed from the East; and we need scarcely say that the European offspring excels by a long way the Oriental parent. But those shown at the Exhibition are creditable to the manufactory of Ingekyoi. It is climate that suggests the quality of diluents; and while the North is cunning in the distillation of strong liquors, the South is equally remarkable for the ingenuity with which cooling drinks are compounded, from the choice lemonade and orgeat to the delicious chopped ice sherbet with the orange-flower flavour. Let it not be supposed that it is only in idleness and in the arts of pleasing that the ladies of the East pass their time; here, to be sure, are ingenious cosmetic boxes, with various compartments for the different dyes used in adornment: they are equally skilled in the useful and domestic arts, and the ladies of the highest rank are acquainted with the art of preparing such drinks. In that of preserving fruits they even excel our own housewifes, and a very large mother-o'pearl frame for embroidery reminds us that the most beautiful dresses of the wealthiest classes are the product not of the professed milliner, but of the domestic hareem.

The military character of the Turks is sufficiently recognisable in the collection, many objects showing them to be essentially a nation that mounts much on horseback, lives much under tents, and has adapted its habits to military locomotion. Every one who has lived in a Turkish camp, or has seen how easily Turkish troops are moved, is impressed with the adaptation of their habits to this phase of life. It would take too much space to enumerate the articles illustrative of this part of our subject their camp dishes fitting into each other and easily portable, their lanterns that shut up and open out like magic, and many other articles, show that with the Orientals there is not, as with the European, that broad line of distinction between the habits of residence and the habits of locomotion that exists in the West. It is not merely the aboriginal and nomade habits that account for this, there is a political reason: the constant fear of the great dignitaries of the empire acquiring a formidable local influence, causes a perpetual circle of [illegible]

recalls and nominations in order to maintain in efficiency the functions of the central Government; this produces a great deal of movement from one end of the empire to the other on the part of those dignitaries, military and civil, who in the Ottoman Empire stand in the place of a hereditary aristocracy. Thus, whatever is portable, whether diamonds, carpets, or shawls, is prized; hence, too, the expensive velvet, and gold embroidery bestowed on their saddles. And instead of such ponderous fixtures as the European writing-desk, the pianoforte, and the organ, there is the diminutive cocoa-nut, or brass inkstand and pens for the hours of business, or for the hours of diversion there is the light reed *nay* or flute, the lute, or the violin, of the most primitive construction, such as one sees in the productions of the very early Italian painters.

But we are getting into the inextricable slough of philosophy, instead of proceeding with our catalogue *raisonné* of the different objects. An examination of the collection of beads will repay trouble—the habit of passing beads through the fingers being as inveterate with many Turks as the perpetual wood-whitling of a Kentucky man; we have even known an individual who weaned himself from this practice, and yet never met another person with beads without being unable to resist the old temptation, and beg for them to pass through his fingers.

Fez's, from Tunis and Egypt there are in abundance, and also plenty of stuffs for wrapping round them hanging in various parts of the collection, from simple cotton to fine shawl; but we saw no regularly wound and made up turban, such as is worn in the East, but a not uninteresting substitute is one of stone or plaster, such as usually adorn the cemeteries of the Tureks.

The water-pipes are uncommonly beautiful, we mean those in which Bagdad timback is smoked through snake-formed tubes, and which from the noise produced by the passage of the air through the water is commonly called the bubble-bubble. In those of vases and in the snakes will be found a skilful attention to effects of colour; and if we pass to other objects, such as dresses, shawls, scarfs, girdles, we may remark that the suitableness of very bright and contrasted colours to these warmer climates, springs from the semi-obscurity of apartments partially darkened to exclude the heat and light of the sun. It was the Venetians that most fully understood this phase of the beautiful. Hence, in consequence of the limpid depth of his shadows, the boldest colours of Paul Veronese never shock us, which is certainly more than can be said of Rubens with all his genius and facility; and this peculiar quality of the Venetian school could never be attained by northern painters living in climates where every effort is made to get as much of the sun as possible, nor by any set of men whose eyes are not educated to the effect of brilliant colours in every variety of sombre shadow. From tracing the connexion of Venice with the manufactures of the Levant, so frequently introduced into the Venetian pictures; the observation of the relation of the Levant to the arts of Italy cannot be considered as a *baroque* transition, and those who take an interest in the old pottery of Faenza may remark the prevalence of that Faenza-like green and yellow in the rude pottery of Tunis.

Such observations are made for the many who pay their shilling, and not for the season-ticket holders, who have lounged up and down the Levant, and may have made such remarks for themselves; but even to the *homme blasé*, in relation to Oriental life, there is much to fix attention. A jar of dates is a jar of dates, but certainly a common jar of Barbary dates has not the same interest for us as one from Medina, grown under the aëronautical sarcophagus of the prophet himself. One jar of curdled milk is like another; but when we know that the one before us is that of an African ostrich, it ceases to be common milk.

"Would you like to give a guinea for one of those spoons?" said a friend, who conducted us through this portion of the Exhibition.

"We should be very sorry."

"Well, then there is one that you cannot have for less than £30 sterling."

We saw that it was not of tortoise-shell nor of ivory, but something of excessively fine texture, between the two, and learned that it was a beak of the spoon-bill heron, a bird now so rare that it promises to become at no distant date as extinct as the *Megatherium* or the *Ichthyosaurus*. Even the specimens of ingenuity degenerating into the *baroque* are not without interest: here is a wooden chain, each link perfect without a joining, and cut out of one piece of wood, a piece of most laborious handicraft. On seeing a shirt almost stiff with gold-lace, we are reminded of the quaint pages of Southey's "Doctor," who, on reading of some man who had a shirt of gold and a shirt of silver-thread, declared his preference for the perhaps unkingly but more comfortable nether garment of Flanders linen. And much as we have praised the Turkish aptitude for the portable, it was scarcely without a smile that we passed the odd combination of a chibouque and the crutch of an invalid. We have heard of a book called the "Pipe of Repose," and felt amused on seeing the thing itself in the shape of an article capable of doing duty in both capacities.

But it is not merely the gratification of a fastidious curiosity that renders a visit to the Turkish collection attractive; it is in fact the best and most interesting lesson in physical and commercial geography, in relation to so large a part of the world, that has been hitherto offered in this metropolis. Turkey has neither the scattered colonies, such as the British empire, nor has she the vast extent of territory possessed by Russia; but no state in the world is, to use a German phrase, so many sided, or presents such contrasts of productions and manners in consequence of the diversities of her nations and climates; and her vast contiguous territory is rather ruled by Turks than thickly settled by them, for they are rather the conquerors than the colonists of the wide territories stretching from the Caucasus to Algeria, from the Adriatic to the Persian Gulf. Most travellers dilate very largely on the vices and corruptions of the Turkish administration of the various departments of government; but it cannot be denied, that, although the march of government is less regular than in Europe, the State itself is without the burthen of a national debt; that the internal taxation, although somewhat arbitrary in application, is, upon the whole, very light. The principal cause of this is the very large revenue which she derives from a scale of Customs duties fixed upon solely with a view to revenue, and not adapted to produce an artificial scarcity favourable to the few who have to sell a particular commodity, and injurious to the general interests.

We usually associate the Ottoman dominions with heat rather than with cold; but there stands an elegant sledge from Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, which shows not only the love of luxury in the boyars of that principality, but reminds us that Russian vicinity has imprinted Russian manners on a part of the Ottoman empire, which, from its level plains and severe winter, in no way belongs to the East as sung by the Byrons, Goethes, and Moores, and which, if it has neither the azure skies of summer climes, has, throughout the length and breadth of its territory, the thick rich alluvial soil which makes the plains of the north of the Black Sea a granary of all Europe, and procures for the boyars of those principalities incomes far exceeding those of the average of the impoverished *noblesse* of the continent of Europe. We therefore see that the manufactures of those parts spring from their economical circumstances; they have neither silks nor velvets, but their wax-lights and other modifications of native productions surprise by their cheapness.

If we cross the Danube into Turkey in Europe, we see in this Exposition comparatively little to remind us that Ternovo, a city of Bulgaria, was, at the end of last century, one of the most active manufacturing towns in Europe. But we find in Turkey much the same phenomenon as in India—the immensity of British capital and machinery has swallowed up the smaller industries, as the large fishes eat the small, and the 2000 looms of Ternovo have fallen down to a mere remnant. The Turkish Exposition is, therefore, less remarkable for its manufactures than for those articles in which we see patient and ingenious handicraft exercised upon manufactures, such as the embroidery of female articles of dress, among which we may specify gold upon a light blue ground, silk of various colours worked upon white muslin, and the winter-dresses, remarkable for their elegance, the best combination of which is black silk upon a chocolate ground.

In Albania, that land of mountain warfare, it were vain to expect the results of either capital or machinery. The turbulent character of the population is brought to our observation by the excessive elaborateness of their rifles and pistols, which are as much an object with a wealthy Albanian as a horse to an Arab, or a carriage and a box at the French theatre to the boyar of the principalities.

In the vast plains of Roumelia, we see signs of a climate more genial than that of the principalities, and of a population less turbulent than that of Albania. The sight of the cotton and tobacco of Macedonia is pleasantly relieved by the fragrant odour of otto of roses from Kasanlik. The heavy articles of export are not so much from the capital itself as from Salonika, Smyrna, and other ports. The capital is the receptacle of a large mass of British, French, and Austrian manufactures, annually exported to Turkey, but it is at these other ports that vessels seek their return cargoes.

As a place of manufacture, Constantinople itself is a sort of Paris to the Eastern world, and productive rather of the diversified objects of luxuriant convenience adapted to Eastern usages than of articles of first necessity, which recommend themselves by cheapness and general use. For instance, the cymbals of our military band were originally introduced from the East, which is shewn by the habit of the cymbal players in various European armies still wearing an Oriental costume; and we are amused on seeing an English inscription, rudely engraved on a pair, which runs as follows:—"This sort of zich was invented by Mr. Kevork, A.D. 1780; and the present has been manufactured by his grandson's grandson, Mr. Kirkov, A.D. 1851. Psamatia, Constantinople."

Let us now, after contemplating the very neat model of a Bosphorus kaik cross this marvellous and beautiful river of salt-water, flowing between its umbrageous banks to the Sea of Marmora, and occupy ourselves with the Asiatic portion of the Ottoman contributions, which is still more highly favoured by climate, richer in classical associations, not less remarkable for natural capabilities, having mineral and agricultural wealth—much of it, alas, too dormant considering its advantages!—being bordered with most excellent ports from Trebizond and Samsoun round to Marmorice, and other ports on her southern coast, which everywhere present themselves to facilitate communication. Here is the copper of the mines of Tokat; here is the excellent sword cutlery of Adana; here is the wealth of the waters of the Archipelago, the sponge torn up from the depths of the Mediterranean by the boldness and ingenuity of the diver, with the still adhering oyster; here is the large black wheat of Konich, that ancient capital of Turkish power, long before the sons of Orchan became the terror of Europe; and here, too, are those large and excellent Turkey carpets, which stand their ground so successfully against the skill and capital of our own Kidderminster.

Our article is already beginning to become very long; we must therefore, make haste to cross the Taurus, and get into Syria, which has much to interest both in the way of natural productions and manufactures. The tobacco of Latakia is still beyond all comparison the best either of the New or the Old World; for no American tobacco is in delicacy of flavour equal to that grown in the mountains between Tripoli and this place. The silks of Mount Lebanon and of Broussa, in Asia Minor, are also put together, and are well worthy of an examination. The silk of Syria has been until lately unsuited for exportation to England, in consequence of its being long reel; but, latterly, by the exertions of Messrs. Portalis, a French merchant in Beyrout, and of the active and ingenious Messrs. Barker, of Aleppo, sons of our late well-known Consul-General in Egypt, manufactories, with improved machinery, have been established by the former firm in Mount Lebanon, and by the latter gentlemen at Suediah, near the mouths of the Orontes, with such results as to leave no doubt of the advantages likely to accrue from an extension of British capital in this direction.

If we pass from the coast to the interior, the great cities of Damascus and Aleppo arrest our attention by their manufactures of mixed silk, cotton, and gold thread, which are equally remarkable for their richness, their elegance, and their substantial strength, being universally used for the holiday dresses of the inhabitants of those countries; the ingenuity and machinery of France and England having produced no successful imitation, these native manufactures, along with those of silk sashes for turbans and girdles at Tripoli (Syria), still continue to vegetate, although certainly in a decayed condition. In Aleppo this manufacture is mostly in the hands of the Christians, the shameful plunder and outrage of whom last year, by the fanatical Moslems being a blow from which it will be long before they recover. Of other manufactures, the saddle from Damascus is characteristic of the country, but does not give a favourable idea of the ingenuity of the Damascenes. What a European most prizes is their excellent preserved fruit, the whole territory that surrounds the town being one vast orchard, intersected by the seven-armed Barrada; while the principal art and handicraft of the place—which is that of mosaic pavements, the beauty of which strikes all strangers—is not of a nature offering capability of being shown in an Exhibition such as we describe.

As for Arabia—that waterless land of stones, sand, camels, and starved shrubs—so lacking in corn, wine, and oil—so contrasting to Egypt with her flesh-pots, and fertile rather in rhymes and metaphysics than in the good things of this world—it certainly has very little to show; but, as a natural production, the coffee of Mocha is not to be despised, and what human work of art has ever even approached the sublime elevation of the rhythm of the Koran?

THE RUSSIAN COURT.

THAT portion of the Russian exhibition shown in our Engraving comprises several articles of great value, from their rarity and workmanship, and of real beauty of material and design. It is a department, however, made up entirely of articles for those whose wealth enables them to set no limit to the indulgence of their tastes. By the pillars stand two great candelabra, of richly-gilt bronze, each 10 feet in height, and made for fifteen lights. They are from the manufactory of Krumbigel, of Moscow, and were entered for duty at the value of £500 apiece. Looking from the centre aisle into the compartment, the most striking object is the folding-doors of malachite, 13 feet high, panelled and ornamented in gilt bronze. Our readers have probably made acquaintance with malachite as a precious stone, in brooches, jewel-boxes, and other small articles of ornament, but never dreamt of seeing it worked up into a pair of drawing-room doors. The effect is exceedingly beautiful; the brilliant green of the malachite, with its curled waviness like the pattern of watered silk, and its perfectly polished surface, is heightened by the dead and burnished gold of the panellings and ornaments, and sets one imagining in what sort of fairy palace and with what other furnishing and decoration the room must be fitted to satisfy those who had made their entrance by such precious doors. They are for sale, and valued at £6000. The large cases on either side of the compartment are also, pedestals and all, in malachite like the doors, ornamented in gilt bronze, and are valued at from £1500 to £3000 apiece; and to show that a whole suite of apartments might be decked out in the same bright precious stone, there stands to the left and not far from the doors, a mantelpiece, in Louis Quatorze style before it ran quite wild in confusion of ornamental form: the fender, hearth, fire-back, and grate are in bronze gilt and burnished gold: the mantelpiece in beautifully shaded malachite, with just enough of ornament for contrast; and on either side of this splendid fireplace are a table and chair of the same material. The chairs are valued at £120 each, the tables at £400. In the next compartment to the one we are describing, the malachite (carbonate of copper) may be seen in the strange-shaped rough lumps in which it comes from the mine, and in every stage of preparation. It is found in the copper-mines of Siberia and the Ural Mountains, and has lately been met with in equally large pieces, and of not less beauty, in the Burra Burra mines, in Australia; that in the Exhibition is from the mines of Prince Demidoff, by whom the whole is exhibited. The manufacture of articles of malachite is in itself a work of art; and, smooth as the surface seems, it is made up of a multitude of variously-shaped little pieces carefully selected to produce particular patterns, and which in their fitting require the greatest exactitude. In the doors there may be some 20,000 or 30,000 pieces imbedded in cement, made of the malachite itself. The doors are of wood covered with copper, the malachite being about a quarter of an inch thick. The vases are of three-quarter inch cast iron, and the malachite in the same way inlaid. Nor is this the only precious stone made to serve such large uses in this Russian compartment; there are also upon the left-hand side, near the great candelabrum, three real jasper vases, one of them 3 feet 6 inches in height, which has excited the admiration of those most skilled in such matters by the exquisite cutting of its border of leaves, which, as the process is not explained, they have come to the conclusion must have been done by mounting the diamond, the only mineral of sufficient hardness to cut agate, in some specially contrived machine: the value of this vase is not stated, but the cost of the workmanship alone exceeded £700, and the vase can certainly not be under £2000. These vases are the property of the Emperor, and were made at his own manufactory at Katrinburg. The great vase in the centre front is in porcelain, from the imperial manufactory at St. Petersburg, and is valued at £2500.

To the left and right in front are jewels valued at £40,000, and which are exhibited by M. Bolin and M. Kammerer, both crown jewellers at St. Petersburg.

The plate which is on another table at the right, and comprises a great variety of articles, is entirely from the workshop of M. Sizikoff, of Moscow, one candelabrum shown by whom contains 2 cwt. of silver and sets forth an incident memorable in Russian history. The Duke de Mertl, Grand Duke of Muscovy, in a fierce battle with the Tartars, in 1380, fell severely wounded by a blow on the head with a hammer, a main weapon of warfare with the Tartars then: the Duke, surrounded by his staff of knights in armour, lay under a fir tree, faint and, to all appearance, dying, when a soldier of his army galloped up and announced the battle won—the Duke revived and recovered. The candelabrum represents the fir tree and the above incident.

On the same side of the compartment is an ebony cabinet, designed by Baron Clott, one of the first artists in the Russian empire. On the top is a bunch of grapes, in amethyst, so modelled, that, as the light falls upon them, they seem to show the very juice of the real fruit, and which are set off by a sprig of mountain ash in coral.

A bunch of currants, in white cornelian, in which the artist has contrived to place inside the very stone of the fruit, are so true to nature, that the Prince of Wales said, "He should really like to eat them." On the opposite end are bunches of cherries in red cornelian; and on the other sides pears and plums in agate and onyx.

In the background are seen specimens of inlaying in wood for floors; a Warwick Vase, in hammered iron, from Warsaw; a curious carpet, very bright in its colours and effect, made in squares of squirrel-skin, surrounded each by a border of needlework; and near this stands a cabinet, made by M. Yanebs, of St. Petersburgh, in light wood, with porcelain medallions from the Imperial manufactory, valued at £500, and a second porcelain vase of azure and gold, from the same works. There is still, however, spare space in the compartment, and other articles to be shown in it are on the way.

THE CANADIAN TIMBER TROPHY.

WE do not pretend that the Canadian timber pyramid, with its white birch bark canoe on top, and green draperies, as if in memory of the for ever departed leaves of its logs, forms a very ornamental object in the English end of the centre aisle; and, in truth, at first we many times wished it at the back of the bay. By degrees, however, the appropriateness of its position has grown upon us. We have looked around on all the thousand gatherings of trade brought by wind or steam in huge ships from every seaboard in the world, and then at the canoe rightfully raised to view above them all: for in such frail vessels the first traders of the world paddled from creek to creek, and island to island, exchanging fruits and roots, skins, clubs, and bows and arrows; and from such rude beginnings grew the spirit of enterprise, the desire of commerce, the daring love of sea-adventure that now crowd the waters with the commercial navies of the world; from that shell of stitched bark has man, by invention and indomitable industry, risen to his steam-ship, conquering not alone the wind and waves, but time and distance; and for the timber, though it does obstruct the view, and makes but an uncouth sort of pile, it too is there rightfully enough, reminding us that even England a few centuries ago was thick set with forests, and that the first work toward her present busy industry was to fell the old timber, and let the sunlight warm the earth. Man is no dweller in the woods; go where he may, the forest must bow before him: he clears a field for himself, and drives the plough into the soil, grows crops of annual provender for himself and his beasts of burden, and fills the land with busy multitudes. We would have the visitors to the Exhibition, therefore, pause a little by the timber trophy; it may remind them of the settlers in those regions—of those who go forth to found fresh centres of commerce; to face, in strength of the hope of independence, the toils and difficulties of planting new regions. There is a log hut look about the timber trophy that takes us to the backwoods of Canada; to the prairies of the United States, and the vast park-like sheep ranges of Australia. In their new homes the industry that has felled the woods will push its way—will not alone grow corn and feed cattle and trade in timber, but will raise up mineral products from the earth's depths, and call machinery to its help, and organise industry, and have one day a thousand fruits of skill to show at some future Exhibition.

We have not yet had possession of Canada for a hundred years. It is set down amongst the discoveries of Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French, it is asserted, made a map of a portion of the coast in 1508; in 1525, the country was formally taken possession of in the name of the King of France; in 1535, Carlier explored its great river, and named it the St. Lawrence, from having on that saint's day first sailed upon its waters. The first settlement was at Quebec in 1608, and the country remained in possession of the French until the capture of that city by General Wolf, in 1759; and by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, the whole territory, comprising an area about three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, was ceded to England.

The Canadian contributions at the Exhibition, to be seen in the compartments opposite the timber trophy, and a general view of which we have already given, are in themselves sufficient evidence, that, in this England beyond the Atlantic, not alone land industry, but manufacturing skill and art-workmanship, have made progress; but still, vast regions even of the best lands are covered with forests. In 1814, the occupied land in East or Lower Canada amounted to 7,440,450 acres; of which 3,083,950 were cultivated, and 4,456,400 still unreclaimed and overgrown with wood. The great plain between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, comprising about 20,000 square miles, and the best grain country of any of the northern parts of America, is still for the most part covered with lofty forests. The Ottawa or Grand River, which joins the St. Lawrence near Montreal, forms almost entirely the division of the Canadas, and is the great highway so far the timber trade, which along its banks employs from eight to ten thousand men—an army waging perpetual war with the forests, and which, under the false impulse of our former high differential duties in favour of Canadian timber, carried on its operations most wastefully and unfavourably for the character of the timber and the advance of the trade. Hitherto, white and red pine have formed the chief timber exports of Canada, felled mainly by the banks of the Ottawa, and floated in huge rafts down that river and the St. Lawrence, a distance of from 600 to 700 miles, to Quebec. A single raft of timber will not unfrequently have a surface of three acres. The trees are cut down in winter, lopped, squared, dragged by horses over the frozen snow, which forms a slide for them to the water's edge. The rafts are formed upon the ice, on which, when the spring thaw sets in, the lumberers, as these forest-felling timber traders are called, float down to port, anchoring when they come within range at each rise of tide, and again pursuing their voyage at its fall. A raft seems almost as if some land-slip, or island, huts and all, were sailing down the river; it has five or six houses upon it, and, when the wind sets fair, a range of broad thin boards serves for sails. Some of the white pine-trees yield planks five feet in breadth, and the largest red pine will give 18-inch square logs, as much as 40 feet long. Of the red pine order is the hemlock, a ship's futtock of which is shown in the trophy, and which it is said bears water well, and is of all woods in those regions the most everlasting as railway sleepers, piles, or for any other underground purpose. But a single tree of the kind, which stands on a little island in the river St. Maurice, is to be found in all Eastern Canada. The tree in close forests is drawn up frequently to more than 60 feet in height, but its best height is about 40 feet, and its diameter in such specimens is rather more than 2 feet. The specimen in the trophy was cut from a tree 15 feet in circumference and 60 feet high. Close by this hemlock is a thick plank of a beautifully-feathered and highly polished dark wood, cut for veneers, from the fork of a black walnut—a timber extensively used in Canada for furniture, and some beautiful tables, sofas, chairs, beds, and a piano of which are in the compartments opposite, and to be sold at the close of the Exhibition. The tree from which this plank was obtained was an old giant of its kind, and, judged by its size and internal appearance, though sound as a bell, had probably spread up its evergreen leaves to the sun for more than a thousand years. It stood in the valley of the Nanticoke, in the township of Walpole; and, in the winter of 1847, Mr. Fisher, having marked it for destruction, set up a shanty near it. Its circumference at the ground measured 37 feet, three up 28 feet, from which it tapered very little to 61 feet, where it branched into two trunks, 6 feet and 5 feet in diameter; from this part the veneer plank was sawn. The whole tree cut up into twenty-three logs, and made in all more than 10,000 feet of timber. Three men were engaged a fortnight in felling and trimming this single tree. The walnut is a hard close-grained wood, and it deserves trial, as it is to be had in immense quantities all over Canada, whether it would not serve as well as mahogany for ship-building. It is exported to the United States, but has not as yet entered into the timber trade with England. Another furniture wood in the trophy is curled maple, in its wavy grain very like satin-wood, not much differing from it in colour, and growing as abundantly as the pine itself. It has also found its way to the United States largely, but in but small quantities to England, though it is a hard wood, and admirably adapted for furniture. A bird's-eye maple veneer is also shown. The finest bird's-eye is from young trees, of from twelve to fourteen inches diameter. As they grow old and large the spotted curl dies out from the centre; the veneer in the trophy was, however, shaved off from a large old tree by a peculiar kind of cutting machine, which saws or shaves off the veneer in a spiral round the log, commencing at the outside, and stopping where the bird's-eye pattern ceases. There are, besides, two other sorts of maple shown, the plain hard maple used largely in house building, ordinary furniture, and in immense quantities for domestic firewood and steam-boats. In Montreal alone there are consumed in a single season from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 cords as firewood—a cord of wood being a bundle eight feet

RUSSIAN COURT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

long, four feet high, and four feet broad, and costing thirteen shillings English money. Each family on an average uses about six cords in a season. The soft maple is but rarely cut down, as it supplies sugar abundantly. In spring, before the snow has left the ground, when the sun begins to gain strength, and there is still a sharp morning frost, the farmer bores, about four or five feet up the trunk, a hole some two or three inches deep, and sticks a little cane spout in it. In a few hours he has in his wooden trough below from two to three gallons of syrup; and every morning for a fortnight, as the sap rises with the sun, the tree pours its sweetness until twenty or thirty gallons are collected. In a spring without frosts, the supply of sugar fails, and its collection is a work of no small hardship. Its after preparation is a rude process: it is evaporated, to some extent, over a slow fire, and then poured out in pans to cool. The sugar maple grows from forty to fifty feet high, and about six feet in circumference. The other timbers in the Trophy are more generally known. The birch tree, and is a favourite town plantationis used in common furniture, and the timber is largely exported to the States. The oak, both white and red, is exported as staves both to America and England, and so is the ash, of which Canada can furnish inexhaustible supplies. The bass-wood is new to us, but, it seems, has been proved so useful at home that it may be imported with advantage. It is a soft wood, but close-grained and durable, resembling something our willow, and has been found most excellent in doors, and the panelling of railway carriages. The rock elm is also a new import; it grows apparently from the bare rock to a height of 30 to 60 feet, and 18 to 20 inches in diameter, a tough durable wood, and deserving trial for ship-building purposes; and the butternut, growing on fine dry land, and most of all a favourite, both in the States, and Canada, for veneering upon, as with ordinary seasoning it is never known to warp. Last on our list is a little log on the floor, with light edges and a dark centre, marked iron-wood, of no earthly use, said our native informant: "It won't float, it's the contrariest wood in creation; if you want a straight piece, and half break your heart with hard work to get it, it will twist itself crooked in no time, and if you mark out a crooked piece, as sure as sunshine it will stretch out as straight as a line, it's as hard as iron and as heavy as lead, and as obstinate and cranky as an old mule, and never worth either letting grow or cutting down."

In conclusion, we have a word of advice, in view of this timber trophy, to give our Canadian friends: it is that they begin to build ships of their better woods. Their fir-built craft stand but four years, A. 1. on Lloyd's list. They do right well to send a cargo of timber to England to help to pay their cost, but are not profitable afloat. We have to face the world now with our ships. Canada has no longer any advantage, and can only hold her place in ship-building, whether for sale or trade, by aiming to build as seaworthy and durable vessels as the Northern and United States. Cheap run-up ships, are the dearest in the end; try, therefore, your walnut, red oak, hemlock, and rock elm, and use the pine only where pine is best, and where first-class vessels use it.

The total value of the export of timber from Canada in 1843 was £1,327,532, of which not less than £1,000,000 worth came to England.

CANADIAN TIMBER TROPHY.

POTTERY.—BY MESSRS. MINTON.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

MAJOLICA VASES, PATENT WALL TILES, AND MOSAICS.—BY HERBERT MINTON AND CO.

The majolica vases and flower-pots are a modern application of a very ancient style of earthenware manufacture, the peculiarity of which consists in glazing coarse material with a fine opaque glaze. For a very long period, the manufacture, which was confined to Italy, has been extinct, and, during its existence, was applied to such articles as wine coolers, dishes, vases, &c., which were painted in the highest style of art, and so well, that it is matter of dispute whether some were not from the hand of Raphael, and it is quite certain they were of his school. The manufacture took its name from the island of Majorca, where it was probably of Spanish origin; and the name travelling into other countries has gradually become corrupted to majolica, and by which is not to be understood ware for any especial purpose, but simply having an opaque glaze. The master art of old, however, employed upon the designs, gives with the name the idea of a high order of ornament, the more that the few specimens of majolica to be found are exceedingly beautiful, and fetch the highest prices of any ware in existence. The specimens of the revived ware shown on the stand in our Engraving were made by Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, expressly for the Exhibition, and are the finest specimens of the revival of majolica, so far as concerns the opaque coloured glazings; but in this department no attempt has been made at the old style of paintings. A wine-cooler, however, is shown in Class 25, in the gallery, which was modelled by one of their modellers, a student of the School of Design at Stoke-upon-Trent, and obtained a prize given by Mr. Smith Child, M.P. for the Northern Division of Stafford, for the best wine-cooler in the style of the majolica ware; and it was afterwards glazed with the opaque glaze, and painted in figures, as a true specimen of the old order. The pavements, of which old specimens are to be found in the tiles of the Alhambra, have the pattern stamped upon them by a plaster mould; it is then fired, and the indentations filled up in the opaque coloured glazes; it is then a second time fired, and is complete

These majolica differ from the encaustic tiles, from the indentations originally made by the plaster mould in the encaustic tiles being filled up whilst in the soft state with coloured clay in a liquid condition, after which they are scraped to give a perfectly smooth surface, and are then fired without glazing. The encaustic tile is best adapted for floors, the majolica for walls. Both these tiles range in price from 18s to 30s. the square yard, and the flower pots shown in the engraving, though so highly ornamental, are not by any means costly. The ware has been very generally admired. The Queen immediately on having inspected the stand, had specimens forwarded to Buckingham Palace. There is also another description of wall tile shown upon the stand in four colours, and manufactured by a patent proce.s, which is an application of printing in colours to earthenware, the novelty being that three, four, five, or a greater number of colours are, at one application, and without the slightest admixture even at the edges of the patterns, transferred to the surface of the tile, which, by the old process of laying on the colours, must have been each separately applied by hand, and the tiles severally fired after each; a complicated process of manufacture more than doubling the expense of the patent mode.

The figure of Galatea in terra cotta, life size, was modelled at the manufactory at Stoke, by a French artist in the employ of Messrs.

CASE OF FURS, SHOWING ESPECIALLY THE SEVERAL KINDS OF SABLE.—BY SMITH AND SONS, WATLING-STREET.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Minton, and who also holds the appointment of Master of the Model Class of the Government School of Design in the town. This figure, and some other large articles in terra cotta, were fired in a kiln built expressly for the purpose, and which is requisite to carry out the manufacture of all articles too large to be enclosed separately in a *saggar* or case of clay, to protect them from the smoke and flame of the furnace. The kiln for those large articles is, therefore, so constructed, that it, in itself, forms a protective covering by being built double, so that the flame plays between the outer and inner casing; and the risk in baking such articles is very great. The time required for firing and cooling is at least three times that for articles of ordinary size; for, however exquisite the art employed, the modelling of the whole might be destroyed by a single crack or flaw, the result of a little too quick heating or cooling of the kiln. The Galatea was shut up in its fire-box for ten days, and was the second; the first, a still more excellent one, having been heated too fast, and spoiled. We have onl, further to mention some specimens on the stand of mosaic pavement, manufactured under Mr. Prosser of Birmingham's patent of 1840, the novelty in which consisted in the discovery that the materials of porcelain reduced to a dry powder of about the fineness of flour, and subjected to a strong pressure between steel dies, is compressed to about one-fourth its former size and becomes a compact solid substance, of such hardness that it is difficult to find a stone of sufficient hardness to give the surface a polish. In fact, the stone is polished before the mosaic, which is far harder than the antique. The specimens in the compartment under notice are made of tesseræ of about a quarter inch cube, and are copies of the pavements of the church of San Bartolomeo and Santa Maria Maggiore, at Rome. The cost of these mosaics, ordinary patterns of which are from 4s. to 6s. a foot, has been so reduced by Mr. Prosser's process as to make them an article of English manufacture and considerable use.

FURS EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON, WATLING-STREET.

THE first proposal as to the exhibition of furs was, that it should be a joint affair amongst the merchants, wholesale dealers, and retailers, a shape in which (although four of the leading houses in the trade contributed to the great case in the centre of the Western Nave, which goes by the name of the Fur Trophy) the project did not get carried out; the wholesale dealers at first hanging back, under the impression, that, though furs might be shown of every class, and in every stage of finish, they scarce sufficiently formed an article of manufacture for exhibition: finally, however, nearly all dropped in, it being felt that a branch of trade occupying so large an amount of capital and employing such a number of hands should be fairly represented; and, therefore, in the wholesale trade, Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Watling-street, Robert Clark and Sons, Cheapside; Bevingtons and Morris, King William-street; Lutze and Co., King Edward-street; Myer and Co., Bow-lane; and George Ellis, Fore-street; and in the retail, Nicholay and Son, Oxford-street; R. Drake, Piccadilly; Ince and Son, Oxford-street, became exhibitors either in the common case or in spaces of their own.

The greater portion by far of our furs come through the Hudson's Bay Company; and the trade differs from every other in the world.

More than 180 years since, Charles II. granted to Prince Rupert and others a vast extent of territory in North America, stretching along the coast from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific, and how far inland is best expressed by saying that it includes all the land, with the exception of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and a little strip of Russian possessions, from the North Pole to the boundaries of the United States. The region is, with the rare exception of the Company's station, as wild now as when King Charles's grant was made; no forests have been cleared, no roads made, no colonies planted; the whole forms a vast hunting-ground—a preserve for such vermin and wild beasts as nature has wrapped in coats of thick, soft, warmth-preserving fur.

The whole number of persons employed by the Company amounts to four or five thousand, and those on the spot are all natives of the Orkneys. The animals, however, are trapped and hunted entirely by the American Indians, who in the spring time bring in to the several stations the produce of their winter's toil and cunning, and barter the furs for arms, ammunition, blankets, knives, hatchets, and their ever-favourite tobacco. Money never passes; but until 1822, when the union of the Hudson's Bay and North-Western Companies took place, rum and brandy were always a large item in the exchanges, and served during a long period to thin the native Indian races.

The supply of various kinds of furs, from various causes, fluctuates greatly. The marten, or real sable skins imported from Columbia River in 1848 exceeded 29,000; in 1849, 23,000; 1850, 13,000; and, in the present year [illegible] from other parts, by the Company, in the same years, were, in round numbers, 54,000, 26,000, and 25,000. Sometimes a fire raging through the woods for miles destroys [illegible]; sometimes an unusual severity or continuance of frost cuts millions off, or some [illegible] whole species, or the Indian hunters are themselves the subject of some epidemic that unfits them for a portion of the season for the field. It does not, however, appear that any general decay of any of the fur-giving animals has taken place.

The fur of most general consumption in England is what is called real sable, specimens of which are shown in the case before us, the greater part of which are imported by the Hudson's Bay Company, and some of a common sort are brought from Canada and the United States. A very small quantity are imported from Russia, but the high price limits the demand, the best skins fetching from £5 to £10 a skin.

The three distinct sorts, which are very frequently ticketed in shop-windows Russian sable, are shown in the case side by side, for the express purpose of enabling the public to observe the distinctive character of each. The Russian is finer, darker, closer set; has a richer under-down, and a peculiar mouse-tint in the colour, quite distinct from Hudson's Bay and Canadian. The Hudson's Bay marten or sable, which stands next in value to the Russian, are from 8s. to 30s a skin, according to the darkness and uniformity of colour, and are also easily distinguishable from the Canadian, which are a smaller skin, and of a redder shade, and worth from 6s. to 15s. Russia, America, and Paris are the chief consumers of the real Russian sables, the quantity used in England being very small. The ordinary articles in use, such as muffs and riding boas, take about four skins each.

The same case also contains a muff and riding boa made entirely of Hudson's Bay sable-tail, an article much esteemed by the higher classes in England; they are dark, not very expensive, and surpass all other furs in durability, &c. The other furs shown by the same firm are chinchill, Russian squirrel, Siberian squirrel, specimens of dyed squirrel, fitch, and dyed fitch. Those in fitch are from skins of pole-cats caught in Scotland, and not inferior to those of any other country.

The chinchili is from South America, an article always in esteem, but too delicate for hard usage. Of late, however, it has come largely into use in Russia. No other fur can be put in imitation of this; and the value of the skins is from 24s. to 60s. per dozen.

The squirrel and dyed squirrel (imitation sable) are an article that wears well, and is of very great consumption. The skins are so cheap, that tippets sell at from 1s. to 12s. each; and some idea may be formed of the consumption from the fact that not fewer than 20,000,000 squirrels are annually killed in Russia to supply the trade.

In scarce any business are people more grievously imposed upon than in the purchase of articles of fur; and in every instance, as this case may serve to show, a very little knowledge must serve as a protection. Rabbit and ermine (except that both are white, and have black tails stuck on) are as unlike as two furs well could be: the ermine, brilliant, fine pointed, the taper hairs lying close and evenly; the rabbit, blunt and coarse; and yet we have heard of a lady giving £20 for a white rabbit cardinal, which, were it real ermine, would not have been worth more than from £12 to £13.

The great enemies in a fur warehouse are moths and rats—the former kept off by constant care, the latter requiring no small expense in warehouse arrangements. Messrs. Smith and Son had to sink their floors below the rat runs, lay down three feet of concrete, and thick coatings of asphalte continued for three feet up the walls. The warehouse, though devoted exclusively to furs, is not second in extent to many of the general warehouses in London, and is the largest in this single trade.

The manufacture of furs employs a considerable number of hands, and is done entirely by piecework through chamber-masters, who cut out and match, and employ as many women to sew as they can keep going. A master will cut and have made up from [illegible] to [illegible] squirrel skins in a week, and will earn, if strong handed, from £150 to even £4[illegible] a year, from which, however, he has to pay his sewers and finishers, and [illegible] which he must work often 18 hours a day.

The entire value of the furs shown by Messrs. Smith and Son is about £400. The boa hanging under No. 10, in the case between the two chinchill muffs, is of the finest Russian sablé, and worth about £50; and in the bottom of the case to the right is a muff of the same material and price. The boas hung outside the case are by Nicolay and Son.

HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

SINCE our first general notice of the clocks and watches exhibited in the British department, we have devoted considerable time to a general examination of every horological production exhibited throughout the Building. In this excursion through all the various countries which have contributed to the World's Fair, we found the difficulties attendant on, and disadvantages of, a geographical arrangement of articles exhibited very great indeed, especially with such a useless guide as the Official Catalogue. It was only by exploring every court, passage, avenue, aisle, and gallery throughout the Building, that we were enabled to discover the whereabouts of the various clocks, watches, and other horological apparatus contributed by the foreign exhibitors; and even in the British division of the show of clocks and watches, though a philosophical arrangement, has been successfully carried out to a considerable extent, we discover several interspersed with the plate and jewellery which attract so much attention in the Middle Gallery South, and contiguous to the British Horological Department.

In commencing our survey, we first entered the "United States" department at the east end of the Building, and finished in "Great Britain" at the west end of the Building—travelling through Russia, at that time a barren wilderness, but now becoming civilised, Austria, the Zollverein, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, Persia, India, China, &c.

The only countries which have sent specimens of clocks and watches to the Great Exhibition are the United States, Austria, Prussia France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and the British Isles. The only real clock-producing countries are America, France, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The Americans make no pretensions to exquisitely finished watchwork, but have gone a-head in this as in every other branch of mechanical manufacture, with a view to utility and economy rather than to excellence of workmanship or beauty of design. It is well known that most of the American clocks keep excellent time, and the reason is obvious: as a rule, there are no complicated parts in their clock movements; moreover, the wheels and other important parts of their clocks, having been first very accurately set out and modelled, are multiplied by machinery to an enormous extent: thus, two American clocks from the same factory are far more likely to go together, as it is called, or to keep uniform time, than two of the most exquisitely finished productions of our first-rate clock-makers.

France exhibits a large collection of clocks and watches, by her first makers, in which we discover many fine specimens of clock-work, in particular, and numerous examples of astronomical clocks, &c.

Switzerland contributes an exhibition of itself, in the Middle Gallery South, near to the Transept, consisting of every variety of Geneva watch, from the size of the top of a pencil case to that of the large and flat English watch of the present day. To the watchmakers of Switzerland we are indebted for the convenient arrangement of the works of modern watches, by which so little depth is required within the case for the accurate performance of their works. Although Geneva may be called the seat of the clock manufacture, yet the manufacturers of Chaux de Fonds have sent many of the beautiful specimens of Swiss taste and ingenuity in the display of watches which attract all visitors to the Swiss department.

But, while we admire the go-ahead system of the American clock-makers, the elegance of design and finished workmanship of those of France, and the ingenuity and exquisite taste displayed by the Swiss, we are proud to proclaim, that, in the British division appropriated to horology, we find the choicest and most surprising collection of clocks and watches that have ever been witnessed by man; and we draw the special attention of our readers to the western division of the Middle Gallery South, and not far from Willis's Great Organ, in which they will find the results of scientific attainments and practical knowledge, on the part of masters and men, that may proudly be held up to the admiring multitudes from all the nations of the earth as the veritable gems of the Great International Exhibition.

In our present notice, we intend to do little more than give the names of exhibitors, with the articles they contribute; but we have prepared, and are still preparing, detailed accounts of the best specimens of clocks and watches contributed from different parts of the world.

Commencing with the United States, we find that Messrs. Rodgers and Co., of London, exhibit upwards of fifty clocks made by Chauncey Jerome, of Newhaven, Connecticut, U. S.; and Messrs. Holloway, also of London (No. 514 in the Catalogue), show twenty-nine clocks, also of the true American cut. There is one clock in this department, however, known as "Crane's Patent," and exhibited by the "Year Clock Company" of New York, which differs from all the others shown in this department, in that the pendulum, instead of vibrating as usual, is made to rotate, first in one direction, and then in the other, within a circle of short radius. The absence of the inventor, or some person understanding the construction of this clock, prevented us from obtaining any account of the working and advantages of this horological novelty. We omitted, in the first part of this notice, to mention that a great deal of the work in the manufacture of American clocks is executed by females, especially the painting of the dial figures.

Hamburgh, No. 10. Mr. J. L. Nieberg, exhibits a constant pendulum clock, with centre seconds, the whole mounted on four columns.

Hamburgh, No. 11. Mr. Brocking, who is one of the principal clock-makers of the free city of Hamburgh, exhibits a clock escapement, in which the impulse is given without the irregularities occasioned by the movement and by the oil. It is placed on a light double bracket. He also exhibits an electro-magnetic clock (bearing date 1850), by which the impulse is given by the gravity of a lever, independent of the greater or less intensity of the magnetic fluid.

Zollverein, Seebas and Co., of Offenbach, contribute three samples of cheap time-pieces, the dials of which are of ground glass, either square or circular mounted, on pedestals, the works being enclosed behind the dial in a small metal case.

E. G. Zimmermann, of Frankfort on the Maine, exhibits two time-pieces of somewhat similar design, but each having a pendulum, and also sockets for candles. The above are exhibited as low-priced articles.

Prussia (No. 75), Gustave Seemann, of Warmbrunn, exhibits in the north east recess of the Octagon Room three little clocks, less than an inch in width, the pendulums of which seem to be continually racing: these diminutive articles, however, are more for ornament than use, as they are not found to keep time accurately.

Wurtemburg (No. 1[illegible]). In the same recess is a neat and well-finished pendulum clock, in mahogany frame and glass case, with centre seconds, exhibited by W. Holch.

In the Octagon Room (No. 445) are two ivory watches, by Michael Dorer, under a glass case on pedestal, near to the south entrance. In the same room, A. Fauler, of Stuttgart, exhibits a small watch set in a bracelet, after the Swiss fashion, which is much admired by the fair visitors. He also shows an ivory watch; a second, more like the English make with centre seconds; and, lastly, one for scientific purposes.

Saxony, A. Lange exhibits ten plain watches, as also the parts of a watch, but not nicely arranged and without labels—very different from the analytical classification of the parts of a watch as exhibited by Messrs. Rotherham, of Coventry. In the Middle Gallery South (Prussia, No. 63), Pierre Guerlin exhibits, as specimens of cheapness of production, twenty-three enamelled circular-faced time-pieces, with pendulums, valued at about from 12s. to 20s. each; also three very common-looking mantel clocks, one in china case, which shows the time at twenty-two different places.

Prussia, No. 72. A portable carriage clock of superior workmanship. Contiguous to the above is an attempt at turret lock works, striking hours and quarters—workmanship very inferior.

Descending from the Gallery we entered the Austrian department, on south side of the Nave, and found answering to No. 165, two mantel-piece striking clocks, exhibited by Anton Liszt, of Vienna; altogether, 12 clocks in this division, including an old pendulum clock, with glass front and sides, and three flat clocks in square gilt frames, in very common use in different parts of the continent of Europe.

Jacob Schwarz, also of Vienna, has sent several models of churches made of mother of pearl, each having a small clock with external pendulum.

Crossing to the north side of the Austrian allotments we found No. 170 appended to a compensation pendulum clock, in neat case, by August Selisko, of Prague; and Pasquale Anderwalt, of Trieste, shows two of the most curious clocks in the Exhibition. Without knowing more about them, we cannot at present offer a satisfactory opinion as to their respective merits: suffice it for the present to mention, that the one worked by hydrogen gas is said to be able to perform for thirty years without being touched; and the other, in which the power is obtained by the pressure of the atmosphere on a reservoir of quicksilver, is calculated to go a hundred years or more with very little attention. The absence of an interpreter here is much felt by those who crowd around Anderwalt's extraordinary productions.

Austria, No. 169. S. Kralik exhibits a clock, and also various movements; the whole placed on a pedestal. A picture clock is suspended near to the extraordinary clocks above mentioned, in which the hours, minutes, and seconds respectively appear at their proper intervals in small openings left in the picture.

In the Middle Gallery North we discovered the contributions of two exhibitors from Holland. The one, Andrew Howhu of Amsterdam, No. 86, shows a clock with the hour circle excentral, extending to 24, above it a seconds circle, while the minute hand alone is central. He also exhibits a half seconds chronometer, the property of Prince Henry of the Netherlands. The other exhibitor from Holland is A. Kaisir, of the Hague, who contributes a small pendulum clock in plain case.

The clocks and watches from France are placed together on the north side of the eastern part of the Nave: there are upwards of twenty exhibitors. We commence with A. Brocot (No. 441 in Catalogue), who contributes eleven, chiefly astronomical clocks, which are very much in vogue in France.

653. G. Moser exhibits altogether 41 clocks, some astronomical, others elegantly mounted, one in particular of globular form, which is supported by an eagle; others again are attached in an artistic fashion to the backs of inkstands. The combination of watches in particular with other articles of utility is fully illustrated in the Swiss department.

1186. Le Roy shows a handsome astronomical bracket clock, a large clock surmounted by warlike figures, and 11 watches elegantly set with brilliants, &c.

1401. L. Potonié exhibits twenty-seven clocks, of various designs; one of which is ornamented with singing-birds, perched on the branches of a tree. This description of horological ornament may be seen to advantage among the French *bijouterie* on the south side of the Nave. Potonié also contributes three portable carriage clocks, and three others.

L. C. Bourgeois, of Morez de Jura, exhibits three pendulum clocks, and two carriage clocks or "Imperials."

14. Baily, Compte, and Son, also of the same place, which would appear to be one of the principal seats of the French clock manufacture, contribute one specimen of clock-work.

415. Chavin, also of Morez, has sent to the Exhibition some old clocks, seven in number, and one skeleton, with compensation pendulum.

684. Reydor Brothers, and Colon, of Morez, three clocks, in polished wooden cases, of old construction; also one pendulum clock, and two striking clocks.

408. Phillibret Bally exhibits his chronoscope, by which the exact time may be ascertained without calculation at any place on the globe. The following curious notice is attached:—"This instruments will set himself according to any place, is of service to all parties, and is very useful for country residences; it marks the time with a precision who no sun-dial the best finished are able to reach, which after all gives only the quarters of an hour." The same person contributes nine clocks.

350. Pierret, of Paris.—One mantel-piece clock, in marble case, and twelve small pendulum skeleton clocks.

525. Gourdin, of Mayet, contributes a handsome musical clock, which strikes on five bells; the whole enclosed within four fluted columns.

611. S. Marti and Co.—Seventeen various movements.

1425. A Redier exhibits his Horograph, for use on railways; it is partly for the same purpose as Whishaw's Centimetral Chronometer, but more complicated in its use. He also exhibits his "Controller," for registering the velocity of a train at each minute, and at each mile or kilometre, the time of stopping at each station, &c.; giving, in fact, the complete results of the progress of a train from the commencement to the termination of its journey; also a carriage clock.

344. V. Pecheloche.—A thirty-five day pendulum skeleton clock.

965. A Poulat, of Lyons.—Six flat watches.

1664. M. Moinet, director of the house of Brequet, exhibits chronometers giving "several unusual indications," as the days of the week, month, and year, respectively. M. Moinet is not quite correct in calling such indications *unusual*: any person looking through the various clock departments, will find a great display of clocks with such indications; the great clock from Exeter is, perhaps, the finest example exhibited. Also four clocks.

357. A mantel-piece clock, surmounted by two bronzed figures.

736. J. Wagner competes with Shepherd and Bain, by exhibiting his electro-magnetic clock with two faces—one on the north side of the eastern part of the Nave, and the other on the south side, and immediately opposite to the first. The works of this machine are not to be compared, either in workmanship or simplicity, with those of Shepherd's, of three faces, and which has already been described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. M. Wagner also exhibits on his stall, fronting the Nave, two examples of large skeleton works with compensation pendulum, and a chronometric apparatus to verify the law of gravity: this is placed next to the Nave, and consists of a vertical cylinder, made to rotate by clockwork; the cylinder is covered with paper, on which lines are marked by means of a pen, and from which the necessary results are obtained. On the same stall is a glass case containing five watches and two movements.

733. Vissière contributes three chronometers, four watches, and parts of movements. Another clock (231) is exhibited on a pedestal in front of this stall, as above.

1789. On the east side of the same stall is a splendidly finished regulator, by Detouche and Houdin, on gilt case, with compensation pendulum. The minutes are indicated on a circular dial below the clock face. Contiguous to the above, under a glass case, is a handsome astronomical clock. The rising and setting of the sun are indicated, and also its elevation. Below the hour circle are two smaller circles, in which are shown the days of the week and phases of the moon respectively. The equation of time and the day of the month are indicated on segmental plates recessed below. Next is a handsomely gilt clock with compensation pendulum: the dial is supported by two bronzed figures. Three plain clocks in black enamelled cases, eight other clocks exquisitely finished, and watches under glass case; also parts of clocks and two small clocks. On the south side of the Transept we found another example of the introduction of time-keepers into other useful articles. It is a small time-piece, 6 inches in diameter, placed in the back of a carved side-board, by E. P. Durand, of Marais.

1018. In the aisle north of the Nave two clocks are exhibited by the Vieille Montagne Zinc Mining Company, merely as specimens of their ornamental zinc work: on the top of one is a representation of "Jean Sans-peur," and on the top of the other is represented "the Wrestlers." Several other samples of the perfection to which this company have brought their zinc manufacture are exhibited, especially that of her Majesty, in the foreign division of the Nave.

Leaving France, we first looked for the Swiss watch exposition on the ground-floor of the Swiss department, but found only one article indicative of the particular display we had heard so much of. It is numbered 61, and is a machine for cutting out and stamping the hands, by Darier, of Geneva. Thence ascending to the Middle Gallery South, we were not long in finding the Swiss collection of watches, which is placed near to the visitors' seats at the angle formed by the front of the South Gallery and Transept.

The first article which attracted our attention was a handsome flat gold watch (No. 29) by P. Evard, of St. Blaise; next a chronometer, with independent seconds, by Henry Grand Jean, as also five others.

2[illegible]. A flat, independent seconds watch, with metallic thermometer, twenty holes in rubies, and compensation balance, by Kramer.

2[illegible]. Piguet Brothers.—A gold watch with duplex escapement.

34. Frederick Courvoisier, of Chaux de Fonds. Five watches.

18. Perret, of Brenets, canton of Neufchatel, has invented and perfected a complete and elegant pocket-clock and independent repeater, which strikes the hours, the quarters, and the minutes, forty-two holes in rubies; the whole is beautifully got up.

17. A repeating watch, with perforated dial, to show part of the works, by Justin Kopp.

[illegible]. Lecoulte and Golay exhibit movements with teeth of various numbers.

16. Meroz Dely.—Two flat gold watches.

Bauss also exhibits two flat gold watches, on one of which is an engraved representation of Paxton's Crystal Palace.

20. Francis Moser. A gold watch.

23. A chronograph, for taking the times of observation, by H.A. Favre. The time, by this invention is accurately taken to the fifth part of a second.

7. Flat lever watch with compensating balance, twenty-four holes in rubies.

207. E. and A. Paillard, of St. Croix, canton of Vaud, exhibit a beautiful little watch, with a portrait of the Queen of Holland, set with diamonds.

19. F. Bovet, of Bienne, contributes a 370-day flat gold watch, handsomely engraved, and also a second gold watch.

11. Henry Augustus Fivre, of Locle, exhibits an instrument for determining the epicycloidal curve of the teeth of wheels and pinions.

28. A flat gold watch, by Cæsar Vaucher, showing equation of time, months, &c.

24. A pair of open-faced watches, with centre seconds, by Charles Henry Grosclaude, of Fleurier.

21. A glass case containing six flat watches by Perret and Son, of Locle.

206. Three silver watches.

15. Messrs. Mermod Brothers, of St. Croix, exhibit a chronometer, an eight-day gold watch, and four others handsomely set.

22. Louis Audemars exhibits eleven watches of various kinds.

74. Messrs. Baron and Uhlman, of Geneva, contribute fifteen watches, some of which are patented on account of improvements therein.

31. Henry Bock, of Locle, contributes seven silver watches.

219. Under this number are exhibited, by Duterle, a splendid lot of exquisitely finished bracelets, rings, card-cases, &c., each containing "a love of a watch," to borrow the expression so often used in this part of the Exhibition by many of the thousands of fair visitors who are attracted to the horological display of the Swiss allotments.

3. F. A. Reigel, of Couvet, contributes tools used by watchmakers, especially a pivot and depthening tool.

9. F. W. Dubois, of Locle, a marine chronometer of new construction.

19. Two "Imperials," or carriage clocks, are exhibited by Henry Borel, of Chaux de Fonds.

30. Pierre Gerard, of the same place, also exhibits an "Imperial."

91. Two similar clocks are contributed by Henry Leuba, of Basle.

99. Philippe Patek and Co. exhibit a great variety of neat Swiss watches altogether seventy-one in number, the smallest being not more than three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Many of these watches have exquisitely finished miniatures let into their cases; some also are set with brilliants. Among these miniatures we find one of our most gracious Queen, and another of the "Queen of song," whose charming notes have been echoed even among the Swiss mountains.

94. Lutz, of Geneva, contributes very delicate hair springs, suited to marine chronometers.

96. W. Mann, Esq., of London, exhibits six beautiful watches, by S. Mercier, of Geneva, four of which have ornamental enamelled backs.

92. A. L. Golay, of Geresche, Geneva, shows a repeater chronometer, with metallic thermometer attached.

245. Two small watches, with compass to each.

220. Here is another example of the introduction of a watch into some other article of every-day use, which, in the present instance, is a memorandum-book, and is exhibited by L. Golay, of Geneva.

Henry M. Golay, also of Geneva, contributes a handsome repeating watch, with centre seconds. The hands are delicately coloured, which produces a good effect.

25 is attached to a case of five watches, also watch movements and pinions, by A. Lecoutre, of Sentier, canton of Vaud.

86. A novelty in the shape of a half chronometer, for the use of the deaf and blind, which, with a pencil-case attached to the key, is exhibited by S. Mercier, of Geneva.

78. Every one who takes an interest in the display of clocks and watches is anxious to find out the "tiny watch," which is contributed by D. H. Ellfroth, of Geneva. This little time-keeper is contained in the top of a long gold pencil-case, is not more than three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, is jewelled in eight holes, and, besides showing the time of day, the days of the week and month respectively are also shown, and it is stated to go "with the same perfection as a large watch." Two flat watches and chronometers, one with a compensation balance, complete the Swiss collection; before leaving which, however, the obliging policeman in charge introduced to our notice a beautiful little mechanical singing-bird, which is made to flap its wings most naturally and to pour fourth its sweet delightful notes. It is caged within an ornamental piece of china, the top of which encloses the little gem so soon as the tune is over.

On leaving the Swiss collection of watches we at once proceeded towards the magnificent display of the products of British horological science in the Middle Gallery West, adjoining the attractive show of plate and jewellery by Garrard and others: on casting a glance at which, we discovered under the number 87, Class 23, a collection of chronometers, &c., by Phillips, of Cockspur-street, consisting of three two-day marine chronometers, a carriage timepiece, or "Imperial," with lever escapement, two camp timepieces; a repeating library clock with duplex escapement; compound chronometer balance helix pendulum spring, jewelled in six holes, beats seconds and strikes the hours; two small "Imperials;" four alarums, three in mahogany cases and the fourth in glass case, and, lastly, seven lady's and gentleman's gold watches, and one of silver.

92, in the same class, is appended to the articles exhibited by Harvey and Co., including a "minute striking watch," which beats the seconds distinctly, and striking every minute or 60th second; this is certainly a novelty in watch-making, and for scientific purposes very useful.

C. F. Hancock, in the same class, No. 112, contributes, first, a flat eight-day carriage clock, with fine lever movement, by Cole—famous for clocks of this description: second, a flat eight-day carriage clock and movement by the same maker, which strikes the hours, half-hours, quarters, and repeats the minutes, ordered by her Imperial highness the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenberg; the border round the dial is of fine gold richly worked; within are the arms of the Grand Duchess in their proper colours: third, another flat carriage clock by Cole, which strikes the hours, and has an almanac under the hour circle.

Michael Emanuel exhibits also, in Class 23, No. 119, a handsome silver clock on pedestal, ornamented with several figures, including one of Time, and surmounted by a Roman chariot drawn by four horses.

Class 23, No. 27.—Lister and Sons, of Newcastle-on Tyne, exhibit a half-seconds vertical chronometer, and a handsome timepiece in glass case.

Martin and Co., of Cheltenham, contribute a timepiece in fanciful mahogany case, the peculiarity of which, invented by Burgess and Hewitson, we have not been able to ascertain.

As already observed, the collection of British clocks and watches, forming part of Class 10, are worthy of a close examination by every visitor to the Crystal Palace. The arrangement of the collection has been made by a committee appointed by the exhibitors, and certainly is highly creditable to them. A peculiarity in this section of the Exhibition is, that an intelligent person has been appointed to the special charge of the collection; and being himself a practical watch and clock maker, and very obliging, is not only able, but willing, to render every assistance to the enquiring multitude attracted by this costly horological display.

Against the eastern division wall are the productions of Gowland, Parkinson and Frodsham, Aubert and Klaftenberger, and Bennett, of Cheapside.

No. 27. James Gowland's Regulator.—The great novelty of Mr. Gowland's pendulum is its freedom from nearly every impediment to perfect measurement of time. It is not only relieved from all friction in the escapement and train from the influence of oil, the jar of the crutch or other connexion with the escapement, but fully accomplishes that most desirable end, viz. the perfect equality of the arcs of vibration, as long as the clock has power to lift the weights. The methods adopted comprise improvements in both the pendulum and the escapement. In respect to the former, the pendulum is so constructed as to have the top and all parts including it, as also the glass cylinder for the mercury, so firmly united by clamps and screws as to prevent the possibility of any shake or tremor. The cap of the cylinder is made perfectly mercury-tight by being pressed down by a clamp nut, which, at the same time, forces the rod with the regulating index nut against the top of the frame, and fixes it in any given place for true time. The top of the pendulum is attached by two equal springs to strong solid clamps, screwed on each plate, and suspends the spring bar at right angles to the plane of the pendulum's motion. Through the centre of this bar passes a rod or beam, parallel with the seat board, and exactly in the centre of the frame. At the extreme end of which rod or balance beam are two adjusting screws, having hard polished conical points, to take the small hollow weights, which keep the pendulum in motion. These points are so adjusted, that they, together with the centre of motion in the pallets, as also the point of suspension of the pendulum, and the upper surface of the arms of the escapement, all range in the same straight line, and thus have a common centre of motion. The position given to the pendulum exactly in the centre of the frames, and close to the seat board, is the best possible situation for it to receive the impulse of the weights lifted by the escapement, and for securing the greatest firmness in the point of suspension. The improvement in this escapement, is, that by two long arms, extending from each side of the pallets, having open spaces or forks at their extremities, it lifts alternately through equal spaces the small weights after each is deposited by the balance beam of the pendulum, holding up each in turn until the balance beam, rising on one side, receives the upper weight, and descending on the other side deposits the opposite weight on the escapement arm. After the deposit of the weight it immediately unlocks the escapement from its dead point of rest, and the escape-wheel acts on the inclined plane of the opposite pallet, and the weight is again lifted to its former position. The adjusting screws at the ends of the balance beam admit of the most delicate and certain adjustment of the beat of the clock, so that, at the same instant, the weights are respectively lifted from the one and deposited on the other side of the escapement. By the above means Mr. Gowland has secured all the advantages that a perfect point of suspension and structure of pendulum can effect towards the absolutely equal division of time, as the pendulum is never in any manner or degree subject to or influenced by the mechanism. This certainly must be considered as a very important step in the construction of regulators.

No. 35. Astronomical clock by Parkinson and Frodsham, with mercurial pendulum, in handsome mahogany case.

Next in order, Aubert and Klaftenberger, of Regent-street, have produced a great novelty in clock-making, in the shape of a regulator having a seconds and a half-seconds pendulum, a glass pendulum rod, with the mercury distributed in several vertical glass cylinders arranged in circular form. The movements cannot be described without the aid of diagrams, which are, however, in course of preparation.

No. 1. Mr. Bennett, of Cheapside, contributes what he terms "an economical regulator," which has a mercurial pendulum, and beats half-seconds.

Leaving the eastern wall-space, we approach the first stall or counter, immediately opposite, and find several springs by J. Brookes, including a main-spring for a two day marine chronometer, exhibited under the number 23.

33. An elegant large skeleton clock, by John Moore and Sons, Clerkenwell: green and gold letters in open-work; strikes on five bells.

Under the same number, T. R. and J. Moore exhibit a beautifully designed table clock, in blue, green, and gold, the hands being finished in green, white, and gold; also an elegant skeleton clock, of smaller size, finished in green and gold.

28. Tanner, of Islington, exhibits a silver watch, the peculiarity of which is, that it shows both Greenwich and Liverpool time, which he calls a "Polhorion."

39. C. Elisha.—Two silver lever watches, one with compensation bar, compounded of brass and steel.

21. H. Gibbs.—Flat watch, showing double time.

8. J. Cragg exhibits a model of a lever movement: also thirty-four gold and eight silver watches.

46a. Mr. C. Copland contributes some horological curiosities; first, a "warming-pan" silver watch, with gilt face, said to be the carriage clock or watch of Henry VIII.; also a pedometer and watch used in the first survey of New South Wales.

52. Aubert and Klaftenberger, whose regulator we have already mentioned, show, first, a fine repecting watch, striking the hours, quarters, and half-quarters, with a compensating lever escapement, jewelled in twenty-two holes; the moon's age, and the day of the month are shown: second, a pocket chronometer, jewelled in six holes; third, a compensated duplex hunting-watch, jewelled in five holes; fourth, a compensated lever hunting-watch, with going barrel, jewelled in twelve holes; fifth, a compensated duplex watch, going barrel, jewelled in eight holes; sixth, a compensated lever watch, with ¾-plate, jewelled in ten holes; seventh, a compensated lever hunting-watch, ¾ plate, jewelled in seven holes; eighth, a compensated duplex watch, jewelled in eight holes; ninth, a compensated lever watch, going barrel, jewelled in ten holes; tenth, a duplex watch, going barrel, jewelled in eight holes; eleventh, and lastly, a two-day marine chronometer.

James Gowland, besides the regulator already mentioned, exhibits his patent concentric chronometer, a chronometer escapement, a handsome carriage clock, and one silver and four gold watches respectively.

A large clock in gilt case standing on a pedestal, with figures representing night and morning, the whole surmounted by a figure of Britannia is exhibited by John Walker. The novelty of this production consists in a series of moveable tablets, appearing in a slight recess in front of the pedestal, at intervals of two minutes. These subjects are indicative of the progress of time and science in the civilisation of Great Britain. The first subject is that of the ancient Britons leading a wandering and savage life; the second subject represents a Roman governor of one of the English provinces, pointing out to the Britons the advantages of agriculture; third, Henry II. protecting and granting lands to the Flemish weavers; Earl Rivers presenting Caxton to Edward IV. is the subject of the fourth tablet; the fifth subject is that of James Watt describing his improvements in the steam-engine; the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway forms the subject of the sixth representation; lastly, Britannia instructed by Wisdom is represented, offering the olive branch of peace to the four quarters of the globe. Above the ordinary hour circle, the change of each month is indicated by the appearance of the corresponding sign of the Zodiac. Mr. Walker also exhibits three watches, having plain enamelled dials with black figures, and one with a black face and white figures: this has rather a singular effect.

No. 19. H. Delolme exhibits seven handsome watches with various movements; two marine chronometers; also, a movement for chronometers as made in Lancashire to his own calliper, and four watch movements.

Thomas Airey, of Dale-street, Liverpool, contributes two watches on a new principle, which, however, is not at present made known to the curious.

82. Messrs. Jackson, of Clerkenwell, exhibit their soli-clave watch, the advantages of which are flatness in the capacity of the works, and economy as regards cost. The key has a solid square, in length equal to the entire thickness of the watch, which ensures greater durability: ordinarily the winding square is often little more than equal to one diameter in length, whereby both key and square are injured. The same firm exhibits also eight gold watches and two of silver, a small clock in a wooden case, and a chronometer.

26. The "tiny watch" of the British collection is contributed by Edward Funnell, of Brighton. It is in size equal to a three-half penny piece (Maundy money), is jewelled in fifteen holes, and goes twenty-eight hours with only once winding. This, however, is much larger than its Lilliputian competitor sent from Switzerland.

30. H. A. Davis, aged only eighteen years, exhibits two escapements, made by himself without the aid of machinery; the one known as the "horizontal," the other as the "duplex." These examples of industry and talent at so early an age are certainly very creditable.

7. Mr. Hutton contributes his patent clock, having a new compensation pendulum and a barometric contrivance to prevent the error arising from the changes in the density of the atmosphere. The pendulum, as that of Messrs. Aubert and Klaftenberger, is made of glass, which, being less affected by changes of temperature than metal, is not so liable to error, to be corrected by compensation. The metallic compensation is effected *without any friction* by the ascent and descent of two spring levers with three adjustable weights; the position of the levers is regulated by two long and fine steel wires, the lengthening of which allows the springs to raise the balls, and the shortening of the same to lower the balls. The mode of compensating by this pendulum is exceedingly simple, and is effected by loosening a screw in the top of the ball, which, in case of heat, is moved towards the centre of motion of the spring lever, or in the contrary direction in case of cold. The glass rod is attached to the pendulum-spring, by means of a screw, cut on it; and at bottom, a glass regulating nut works into a glass screw, cut on the bottom of the pendulum-rod. The compensating wires being of very small size, a simultaneous action is ensured at each change of temperature in the barometric contrivance, which is placed on one side of the interior of the case, the ivory piston rests on the mercury, thus counterpoising the air-vance, so that, when the barometer is low, it causes them to approach the plane of the pendulum's motion, and raises them, on the contrary, when the barometer is high: thus the mechanical resistance to the pendulum is increased or decreased according to the density of the atmosphere.

Mr. Hutton also exhibits his marine chronometer, with pneumatic auxiliary compensation, the object of which is to get rid of the "errors of extremes." This is effected in the present instance by placing a light cap over the balance, so as to enclose the air immediately around it only when the thermometer is at temperate; thus the balance being confined to this space is made to go slower at this temperature: when the temperature either rises or falls the cap is gradually moved away from the balance by the action of a metallic thermometer, from which motive power is obtained.

In addition to the above, Mr. Hutton's patent lever pocket chronometer is shown, with compensation stud for changes of temperature.

17. A clock in a case of Egyptian design, surmounted by sphynxes, is exhibited by Webster, of Cornhill. For the ordinary figures from 1 to 12, the signs of the zodiac are substituted.

Connell, of Cheapside, contributes two chronometers complete and one without dial, &c.

Cousens and Whiteside exhibit a sporting watch in silver case, adapted to many scientific purposes. It has an independent hand beating six times in a second.

William Birch, of Gracechurch-street, shows a chronometer and a small gold watch.

From the establishments of Oldenshaw and Co., of London and Coventry, we find a chronometer, a chronometer movement, 25 gold and silver watches, some of which have a Swiss finish, as also three sets of works.

Mr. E. B. Loseby exhibits six examples of his mercurial supplementary compensation balance for chronometers, the object of which is to remove the defect of the ordinary compensation, which causes the chronometer gain in the intermediate temperature on account of the balance spring losing elasticity at an accumulating rate over the effect produced by the compound lamina. This error is removed by the addition of curved tubes, in shape like the letter S, containing mercury to the ordinary compensation; each portion of the tube is less inclined to the radii of the balance as it approaches the centre, and consequently, as the mercury expands with an increasing temperature, an accumulating effect is produced on the momentum of inertia of the balance in proportion to the curve and inclination of the tube, which could therefore be adjusted to any progression which the law of alteration of elasticity of the spring might require.

Mr. Bennett of Cheapside contributes, in addition to that already mentioned, a clock in a handsome oak case, a carriage clock, two chronometers, a gold hunting watch, and a movement.

Adams and Son, of Clerkenwell, exhibit a collection of twenty-one gold and silver watches of different sizes and patterns.

10. Samuel Lowry contributes a detached escapement chronometer, a small watch movement, a gold chronometer with spiral spring, &c., a dead seconds lever watch invented by himself, a lever watch for ordinary use, and a movement.

16. Howell, James, and Co., exhibit two large clocks in gilt cases. The one designed by George C. Adams is surmounted by a figure of Jupiter presiding over all things; on the two sides are Apollo and Diana in their chariots drawn by horses, indicating the approach and departure of day. In front are dancing figures representing the twelve hours of the sun; finally, "Spring" and "Autumn" are shown strewing fruit and flowers on the earth. The dial is enclosed by a wreath, the gilding of which is very badly executed. The second ornamental clock is smaller, and altogether of less pretensions.

In addition to the above is a third ornamental clock and an eight-day timepiece, designed by Cole.

40. Brockbank and Atkins exhibit a complete chronometer and a chronometer movement.

13. T. R. Holl exhibits his newly invented index watches, six altogether, in hunting and plain case.

66. A clock, in flat polished case, on the dial of which, in addition to the ordinary hands, are shown the days of the week and month respectively, is contributed by Joseph Kaiser, who has also sent a "tell tale" for the use of watchmen and others, by which their absence at any given time is clearly indicated.

91. Six articles are furnished by Messrs. Vieyres and Repington, including a two-day marine chronometer fixed on its gimbals, a gold lever hunting watch, and three gold and one silver watches in plain cases.

47. William Harvey, of Stirling, N.B. exhibits an eight-day striking clock, with only one mainspring and one train of wheels to do all the work, including the striking, which is performed on one bell placed on the top. This is certainly a step in advance.

43. An elegant gilt model of Lichfield Cathedral, with its clock in front, is contributed by Mr. C. Thorneloe of that city; also, two handsome skeleton clocks, which are exhibited by the same person for "neatness of design."

9. Thomas Yates, of Preston, shows his patent dead-beat half-seconds clock, as also a skeleton clock of neat design.

14. A handsome English chronometer, in black marble case, the pediment of which is supported by four caryatides, is exhibited by Thomas Adams.

31. Thomas Cole exhibits a horological eight-day lantern, a flat clock of new design, a *small eight-day clock*, about 2½ inches high, and about 1¾ inches wide, and four semi-circular flat clocks. These clocks are very unique, both in construction and general appearance. The days of the month are shown to thirty-one numbers in the semicircular space next to the top margin of the clock, while the hours and minutes are represented in a circle placed in the upper part of the dial, and the days of the week and the month in two smaller circles below. There is also a similar flat clock, forming the back of an inkstand—a most appropriate introduction, and something similar to the like arrangement by Mr. Whishaw in his "Telegraphic Despatch-box."

34. Messrs. Barraud and Lund exhibit, as a specimen of "minute English manufacture," one of their pocket-chronometers; also a chronometer and chronometer movement, respectively.

53. A chronometer, with improved compensation balance, is exhibited by J. Pennington, of Camberwell.

85. Alexander Watkins contributes an original eight-day chronometer repeater, which he states to have been produced by the labour of [illegible] years. It strikes the hours similarly to the old striking watches, and chimes the quarters on five bells; it also shows the day of the month, the whole consisting of 200 pieces of mechanism, including a newly invented compensation pendulum to equalise the extreme temperatures; also another, similar to the above in external appearance; [illegible] two very small *chronometers*, supposed to be the *smallest of the kind in the world*.

154. For actual utility, the different parts of a watch and the various escapements in ordinary use, as sent to the Exhibition by a few British and foreign contributors, must be considered as the most important contributions in the horological section, as affording information to the visitor which cannot be obtained by merely seeing the exterior of a watch. Such are the various escapements on a large scale as exhibited by Messrs. Robert Bryson and Sons, of Edinburgh: first, the vertical escapement, showing the action of the regulator; second, the horizontal or cylinder escapement, as in Swiss watches; third, the duplex escapement; fourth, the lever escapement; and, fifth, the chronometer or detached escapement.

(To be continued.)

IBBETSON'S CASTINGS.

IN a glass case, in an obscure passage near the entrance to the machinery in motion, are placed three specimens which are entitled to some consideration, from their novelty and beauty. There are three kinds of castings in this case, and each may be said to contribute a new power to the manufacturer. The first of these comprises castings in brass from works of nature, and in this way Capt. Ibbetson has contrived to render the leaf, with all its detail, in a manner which has not heretofore been accomplished. Chantrey some years ago had a high appreciation of casting from nature, and he devised means by which the object was encased in clay, baked, and then the powdered part driven out by means of a current of air; but he could only take one cast from a mould, whilst Captain Ibbetson states that he can make any number of copies. He exhibits, also, a casting, of brass, of a raised map of the Isle of Wight, which may be useful for educational purposes. This model, although of small scale, is made from his own surveys, which he has represented in the wonderful geological model in the Western Nave. Prince Albert, who, from his own geological knowledge, is so well qualified to judge of the merits of such a production, has already intimated that it ought to become the property of the island—that it could not fail to be of the highest interest to all who visit that charming spot.

The second kind of casting consists of deposits of an alloy of gold and copper by electrical agency. Now, electro-metallurgists state that these depositions are in the highest degree difficult, because the current will reduce that metal which requires least force, to the exclusion of the rest. Ibbetson states that his specimens have been analysed, and they are found to consist of an equivalent of each metal, a fact of much interest to the chemist. By this plan he has covered the fairy-like maiden's hair fern, the pitch plant, the humming-bird, and many other curious species which he has procured from the national gardens at Kew. The mode by which he obtains these results he at present keeps secret.

The third invention consists in a new mode which he has discovered of bronzing iron. He states by his plan he contrives to throw the bronze, as it were, into the texture of the iron, and that it dispenses with the use of varnish or any other similar substance. The specimens exhibited are very beautiful, and it has been reported that the Coalbrook Dale Company are thinking of adopting the invention, which is also, for the present, kept secret.

The importance of these specimens is not so much to be found in their own merit as in the power which they afford to the manufacturer to extend processes in directions hitherto unknown. For this reason, we attach considerable importance to them, and we recommend them to the attention of the manufacturers, to ascertain how far they may be economically and usefully adopted.

POTTERY.—BY AVISSEAU.

POTTERY.—BY AVISSEAU.

POTTERY. BY M. AVISSEAU.

The cup and dish of coarse pottery ware exhibited by Mons. Avisseau, are admirable imitations of the ware made by Bernard Palissy, in the sixteenth century. The fish, dolphins, frogs, plants, &c., which ornament these and the other specimens displayed by M. Avisseau, are modeled with great spirit, coloured with much taste; in fact, these examples are very close imitations of Palissy's renowned ware.

RIBBON PATTERN.—BY LARCHER AND CO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

IVORY CASKET.—FROM DENMARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTE.

Messrs. Broadwood and Co., amongst their numerous, splendid pianofortes, exhibit one very highly embellished by Mr. Morant—the design sculptured and gilt. We have engraved the head of this pianoforte as an example of what may be done in this manner.

END OF PIANOFORTE.—BY MESSRS BROADWOOD.

BLACK MARBLE VASE.

This vase and pedestal are made from the jet black marble of Derbyshire. It is one of a pair exhibited, and is noticeable from its size and good outline. The handle is somewhat weak in character, but, as a specimen of simple form, the vase itself is good.

WHITE AND GOLD CABINET.—MR. INGRAM, BIRMINGHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

BLACK MARBLE VASE.—MR. TURNER, BUXTON.

RIBBON PATTERN. LARCHER AND CO.

The manufacture of ribbons has always been a *spécialité* with the French, the Lyons fabrics being especially remarkable for variety and beauty of design. We engrave one, a specimen of many sent by Messrs. Larcher, Faure, and Co., which is remarkable for the novelty of the pattern. It is of arabesque character, and has the merit of novelty; besides being extremely effective, the interruption of the conventional ideas of curved lines is at least deserving of commendation for the originality it displays.

IVORY CASKET. KLINGSEY.

In the Denmark Court, the contents of which are very limited in quantity, there are yet some very elegant and pleasing productions in fine art. Of this character is an ivory jewel-casket, ornamented with basreliefs and a group after Thorwaldsen's "Ganymede." The style of execution is very perfect, and almost worthy of comparison with works of the *cinque cento* period.

INGRAM'S CABINET.

The cabinet of the Louis Quatorze period, manufactured by Ingram, of Birmingham, and exhibited in the Fine Arts Court, is certainly one of the most *récherché* articles of decorative furniture in the Exhibition. It is of white enamel and gold, the panels relieved by the introduction of bird subjects very delicately painted. The recesses at each end are glazed, and at the back is a mirror. The enamelling is upon wood, laid on cold by a new process. The ornamentation, which is rich without being redundant, is especially noticeable for its beauty of style and finish.

SILVER INKSTAND. DODD.

The silver inkstand by Messrs. Dodd exhibits a very pretty design, the two little figures being very well to the purpose. It is extremely well executed.

SILVER DISH. ANGELL.

The silver dish by Mr J. Angell is embellished with a subject designed to honour and commemorate the Great Industrial Exhibition—her Majesty, as Britannia, receiving the contributions of the various nations of the earth: in the rim are a medallion containing profiles of the Queen and Prince Albert, and others allegorical of the four quarters of the globe. The design is by J. Henning, jun.

SALT-CELLAR. MARTIN AND BURKETT.

The salt-cellar by Messrs. Martin and Burkett, of Cheltenham, is of plain design; the shell, supported by juvenile Tritons, is happily typical of the briny deep.

SCOTCH MULL, &c. LISTER.

The Scotch mull and silver claret jug, by Messrs. Lister, of Newcastle, are very creditable specimens of manufacture. The former, an *objet de luxe* peculiar to our northern friends, exhibits an amount of brilliant ornament in the details which we have seldom seen equalled. The snuff-box is covered with a handsome cairn gorm.

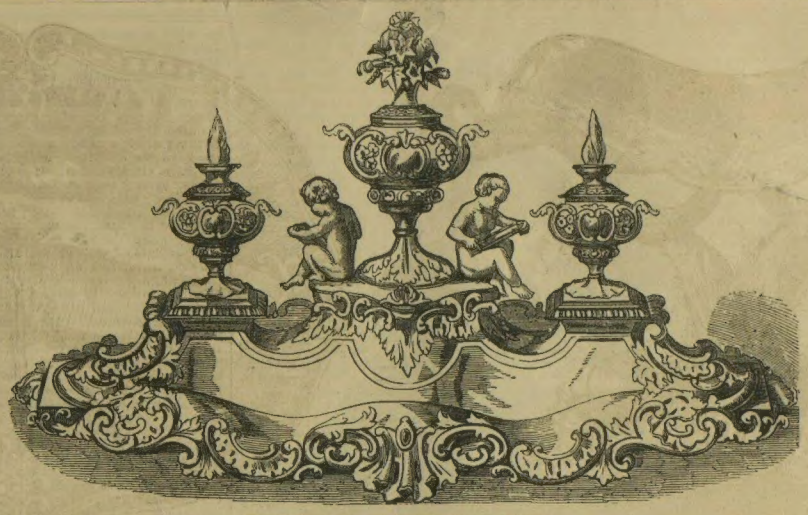
DELARUE'S ENVELOPE MACHINE.

THERE are certain points of attraction within the Great Palace of Industry which cannot fail to be discovered by the visitor who for the first time enters the Building, owing to the large number of persons congregated around such attractions from morning until evening. Thus, in the Foreign half of the Building, the Austrian sculpture, Power's "Greek Slave," the Queen of Spain's diamonds, the model of the birth-place of the illustrious president of the "World's Fair," the beautifully executed models of various animals from Prussia, the malachite doors and vases from the Ural Mountains, and the display of Swiss watches, are unmistakeable centres of attraction; while in the British division the jewels from the East in the Nave, and those contributed by British exhibitors in the Middle Gallery south; Cox's aërated water apparatus; Appold's, Bessemer's, and Gwynne's centrifugal pumps, respectively; Applegath's vertical printing machine; Crabtree's card-setting machine; and, finally, the envelope machine of Messrs. Delarue, in the Nave, and that of Messrs. Waterlow, in the Machinery in Motion department, collect together at all times the largest number of persons.

In our present notice we have only to do with the extraordinary machine of Messrs. Delarue, which occupies so conspicuous a place on the north side of the western or British division of the Nave. How by some unexplained mystery it get placed away from the Machinery in Motion we are unable to say; one thing is certain, every visitor *endeavours* to obtain a sight of it.

Although not so simple in its construction as that of Messrs. Waterlow, the envelope folding machinery of Messrs. Delarue presents a series of the most beautiful mechanical movements it is possible to conceive. For the various contrivances for folding, gumming, forwarding, and delivering the envelopes, which were formerly done by hand, Mr. Warren Delarue has closely followed several natural movements of the human form divine; the cams especially exhibit a thorough mechanical knowledge on the part of the designer.

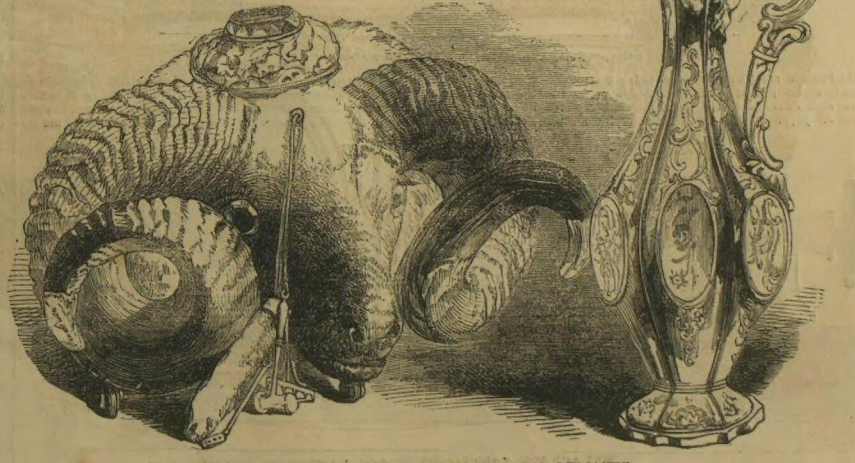
In order to estimate the value of this substitute for human labour, it may be as well in the first place to call the attention of our readers to the obvious mode of making an envelope without the aid of any machinery whatever. The first thing is to mark with a pencil on paper the lozenge form required to suit the particular size of an envelope to be made; the next thing is to cut out this form either with a knife or pair of scissors; the third part of the process is accurately to fold down the four flaps; the fourth, to gum with a camel's-hair pencil the under side of the angular margin of the long flap opposite to that which is to bear the wafer, wax, or embossed stamp; the fifth, to pass the fingers of the right hand over the upper or long flap, in order to join the three flaps together; and the sixth, to gum with a camel's-hair pencil the underside of the projecting portion of the long flap, which is to be



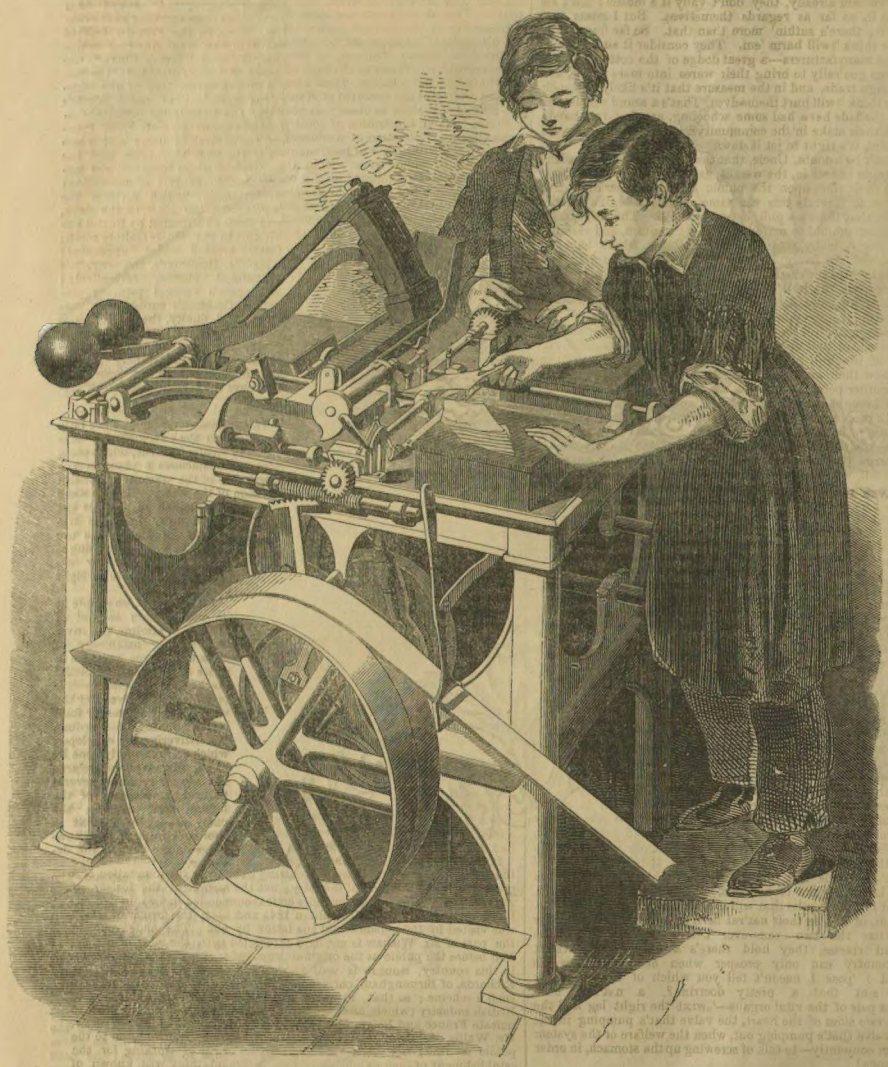
SILVER INKSTAND.—BY MESSRS. DODD, CORNHILL.

SILVER DISH.—BY ANGELL, STRAND.

SALT-CELLAR.—BY MESSRS. MARTIN AND BURKETT, CHELTENHAM.

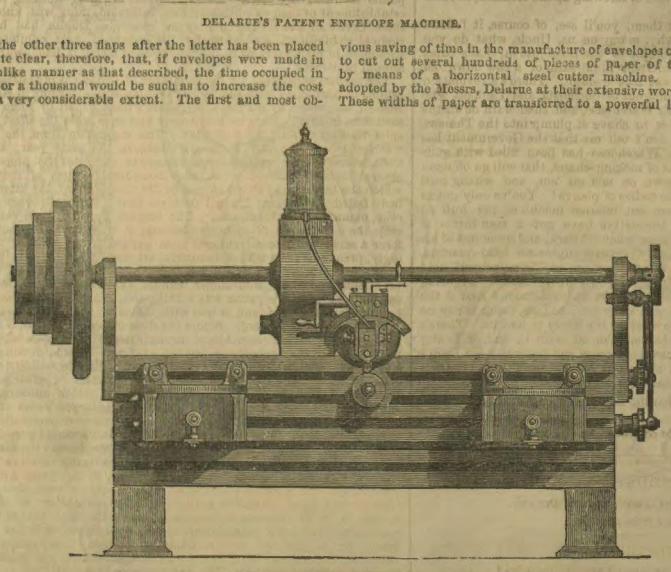


SCOTCH MULL AND CLARET JUG.—BY MESSRS. LISTER, NEWCASTLE.



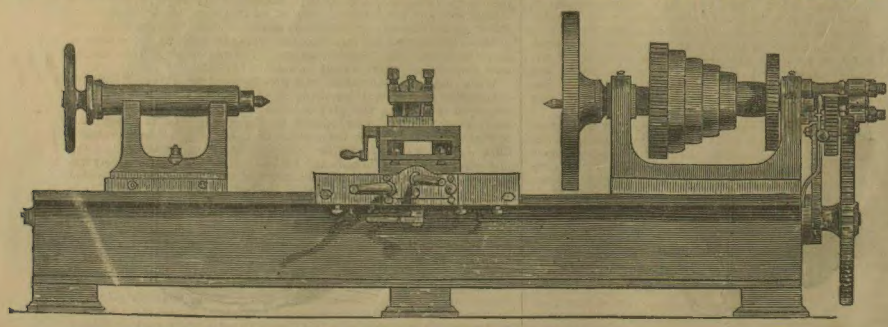
DELARUE'S PATENT ENVELOPE MACHINE.

fastened down to the other three flaps after the letter has been placed within it. It is quite clear, therefore, that, if envelopes were made in such an unworkmanlike manner as that described, the time occupied in finishing a hundred or a thousand would be such as to increase the cost to the consumer to a very considerable extent. The first and most obvious saving of time in the manufacture of envelopes on a large scale was to cut out several hundreds of pieces of paper of the required width by means of a horizontal steel cutter machine. This is the plan adopted by the Messrs. Delarue at their extensive works in Bunhill-row. These widths of paper are transferred to a powerful lever machine, into



PARR, CURTIS, AND MADELEY'S PLANING MACHINE.

which 480 thicknesses are placed at one time; a steel cutter, of the proper lozenge form, being interposed between the paper and the metallic pressure slab attached to the lever, which, being brought down upon the pile of paper by the rapid action of the machine, cuts it through in a few seconds. The cutting bed of this machine is made of lead, as wood of any description would be rapidly destroyed, and harder metal would equally destroy the cutter. The papers of lozenge form are now removed to the folding machine, and placed on an inverted maho-



PARR, CURTIS, AND DELEY'S LATHE.

gany box, on one side of the boy attending the machine. Having a good supply of lozenge-shaped papers, he takes the top one, and places it on the flat bed of the machine, between four vertical register guides, so that the four angles of the intended envelope coincide with the internal angles of the four guides respectively. It is owing to this arrangement, that the envelopes, when completed, are so perfectly true in respect to shape.

In the View of the machine presented in the present Number, the iron frame of which is firmly secured with bolts to the floor, are represented two boys, the one placing the lozenge-shaped piece of paper in between the guides already mentioned, at a rate of sixty per minute, and the other waiting to carry away the envelopes as finished: it is to be observed, that the carrying attendant at Messrs. Delarue's works usually serves several machines in action at the same time. In front are seen the *fast* and *loose* pulleys, with a band passing half round the working pulley, and thence passing below the floor to other pulleys in connexion with one of the steam-engines at work in the Machinery in Motion department. All the chief movements are obtained by means of cams on the principal shaft, which derives its motion from the pulley fixed on one end of it. The cams are five in number, viz. two double, two single, and a large central double cam, which works the double plunger levers seen with the counterpoise balls on the left of the view. The curved plunger in two parts attached to the levers is brought down on to the paper at regular intervals, the lower part of the plunger remaining down while the upper part is drawn upwards. The folders, which turn down the flaps in proper rotation, are worked by the two-side cams of the main shaft; and the other double cam of the main shaft gives motion to the taking-off apparatus, or "artificial hand," by which the paper is removed when folded. The two fingers of the hand are small cylinders, fitted at their lower ends with india-rubber, which is pressed on to the paper by a spiral spring within, similar to that used in Palmer's candle-lamps, the air being excluded by the closeness of the two surfaces, the paper is readily removed.

The envelopes, as completed, are transferred as already mentioned, by the artificial fingers, and are deposited on an incline metallic table, each envelope as it is finished being placed in turn at bottom of the pack by means of two small springs projecting above the table. An endless blanket now conveys the finished envelopes into a metallic case or shield, from which they are taken by the carrier boy; each envelope as it is delivered into the case is placed under the rest by means of small springs, as already described.

We have hitherto omitted any notice of the gumming apparatus, which is equally curious and ingenious with the other parts of the machine, motion to which is given by means of a small shaft, worked by a pulley from the main shaft in connexion with a segment lever and wheel at one end of the frame. The effect produced by this contrivance is, first, to move an artificial hand on to an endless moving blanket covered with gum, and afterwards to transfer the gum to the proper flaps of the envelope.

There is one other motion worthy of being noticed, which is represented in the view at top of the frame: this consists of a segment lever, the teeth of which work into the circular rack or screw, also shewn, the teeth of the rack again working into a small toothed wheel, by which each of the four flaps is made to perform a half revolution, the horizontal circular rack moving first in one direction and then in the other.

Eleven machines similar to that at the Great Exhibition are constantly employed at the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Delarue, in Bunhill-row, by which the large number of 396,000 envelopes are completed in a single day. This is only one of a great variety of mechanical contrivances of great beauty by which the numerous departments of Messrs. Delarue's extensive establishment are rendered capable of producing the most highly finished articles, whether plain, enamelled, coloured, or embossed.

PARR, CURTIS, AND MADELEY'S LATHE AND PLANING MACHINE.

Messrs. Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, of whose machines we give two Illustrations, are the owners of the Phœnix Works, Chapel-street, Manchester, which occupy a very large area, and include an extensive cotton manufactory, foundry, millwrights' shops, &c. The two great branches of the business in which they are chiefly engaged are well represented in the "Palace of Industry," for in the cotton machinery department they exhibit all the various engines used by them in that important branch of manufacturing industry, while of machines for manufacturing purposes they also make a goodly show.

The first Illustration is an elevation of their planing machine, by which metals are as easily planed as wood is by the carpenter's plane. On the left is seen the multiplying pulley, by which, in connection with a band or strap from a steam-engine, the motion of the machine is accelerated or retarded at pleasure, merely by shifting the strap from one step of the pulley to the other. It is self-acting, both angularly; it is simple in its several parts, and is evidently put together as regards metallic forms to be cut, either horizontally, vertically, or with an essential view to strength. The second Illustration is an elevation of one of the "slide and screw-cutting lathes," of the same firm. It will be seen that the main parts of this machine have a solid appearance, particularly the bed on which the whole is fixed. It is fitted with geared head-stocks, having a conical mandril, and case-hardened steel bearings and collar. The guide screw extends the whole length of the machine, and the compound slide rest is self-acting, both longitudinally and transversely. Motion is given to the machine by the same means as described for the planing machine, and which is shown on the right-hand side of the cut.

LETTERS FROM LONDON

ON

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS

BY PELEG E. WHEELER,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BAYLE BERNARD.

(*Continued from page 529.*)

LETTER IV.—TO MR. ENOCH PEABODY, SAW-MILLS, PENOBSCOT.

THE EVE OF THE EXHIBITION! PUBLIC FEELING AND FOREBODINGS; FARMER AND MANUFACTURERS; RUMOURS OF AN OUTBREAK; THE MAJOR'S FLIGHT TO LONDON.

DEAR UNCLE ENOCH,—

You dont forgit where I pull'd up—where you asked me, as I s'posed what was the public feeling generally about the Exhibition, and speshally among the farmers; and now I've got to tell you, it was jist to larn as much as that that I've stopped here most a week afore I go to London. Doors don't open till the 1st, and as I'd got six days to spend, I thought I couldn't change 'em better, couldn't act with more discretion than to walk and ride about a spell, put my head into a door or two, and lay hold of any fellers I caught drifting about the country; for I reckon that's good policy. If you want to learn about fix'd interests, you must go to the fix'd classes, jist as you'd allers look for trees to know the natur of the soil. But in temporary matters the public mind is like a current, that swells or slackens, runs or eddies, as it's fed by sudden sources, and the drift upon its surface is jist the thing to shew its force. So I look'd out for a stray log or two, arter other means of measurement, and did as much as any trapper to get a notion of the stream—if I didn't it's a pity. If my appetite for knowledge warn't as great as Dr. Franklin's, didn't grow up into a hunger that allers looked for meal-time—if it warn't my most partiklar and predominant desire to see whether this grand idee stirred the Old World like the Noo—had shook it up as thoroughly, set its heart a beatin' quicker, given a stiffnin' to its muscles, and made both deck and cabin, high and humble, rich and poor, come out as a single man upon the Exhibition ticket, I know'd it was so in London—that that was just a furnace where the fusing going forard, with none of the old forges, no cold air to the coals, but altogether the hot blast. But how about the country? says I. How is the feelin' balanced? do they go all upon my principle and keep the pressure down?

Well, for the sake of philosophy, as well as their own purses, I'm sorry to say they don't. I know you won't believe it. You never can imagine they're such an eternal heap of fools, but I vow if 'taint the fact, that half on 'em here don't think on it—don't seem to have ever beer'd on it; for when you mention it, they stare as if it 'twas one of our own airthquakes. There's a lot, that, like the farmer's, don't vally it a

mossel, don't see a grain of good in it, won't allow it will sarve any one except the manufacturers; and another pile, agin, that are actooly dead agin it, that don't hesitate to tell you, it's a downright mass of mischief, and will turn out nothin' short of a great national calamity. What do you think of that, Uncle? I wish I may be shot if I han't talk'd to people here, who vow that the "World's Fair" will bring a judgment on the country! Aint that a rise for eyebrows? can't see no sign of hope in it, no rainbow in the clouds, but jist the very storm itself! A sheet of gloom and terror, pack'd up to the edge with thunderbolts, and hiding, as it rolls up, every glimpse of the bright heavens.

Well, I've seen some sights in my time, some strange kritturs in our museums, and was allers told they were the most curus that ever took to breathin,' so I scarseley ever thought to see their beat in human bodies—to see walking, talking men, that ought to go into glass cases; but I swear if 'taint the truth, and it's only a proof to me, that we have some chaps, as had the Egypshuns, who are jist proper for embalming. What do you think they say, Uncle? why some on 'em will tell you that this meetin' of all nations is sure to breed the plague! Yes, a downright Turkey plague, jist as genooin as rhubub, that will sweep out half the capital, and, perhaps, the country in the bargain. Don't you call that weather knowledge—jist the genus for an almanac? The plague in a temperate climate, and a country where, they tell me, they get summer once a cent'ry! Still it's sartain, for all that; it's as sure to come as Monday; it will be first among the visitors; we may count on it as safe as if 'twas going to contribute—going to have a stand itself in the Great Warehouse of the World, and show specimens of its machinery, human dog-kennels, brute food, and grinding Turkey goverments, by which, as well as any steam-press, it can work off its thousands hourly:—the plague indeed! as if, arter all, Uncle, that was the only one to skeer us; as if we hadn't a hundred others that make short work with us continooly; as if there warn't a speshal grand one, the fine old mammoth plague of Europe, that, when nations come together, instead of lettin 'em shake hands, sets 'em to murder one another for the glory of their country. There are such places, Uncle, in the world as devils' exhibitions; and death's industrial energy may be studied there full size!

But there's another lot will tell you that this meetin' is irreligious—actually profane, Uncle; that it's expressly forbid by Scriptur, and is sure to bring down vengeance on all who dared to jine in it. They say a meetin' of all nations is only to take place when the world comes to an end, and to attempt the thing afore is jist one of those rebellions that has allers met with punishment. What do you think of that now? ain't your eyes a mossel wider? don't it clear 'em jist as cleverly as a pinch of Prince's mixtur'? The meetin' irreligious! Now, it's allers a rule with me, Uncle, that when people go to Scriptur' upon ordinary topics, it's because they don't know its use, and have got nothin' else to quote, and their piety and argyment might measure back to back, and I reckon here's a proof. They call the Congress another Babel: another Babel, that's its title—nothin' short of another gatherin' to erect a pagan temple, and, of course, with the same purpose, in defiance of the Creator. Now, take the sum of that; when the object ain't to build a tower, or anything, in fact, but to fill it with good furnitur'; and so far from defying Heaven, is to fulfil its great injunctions, is to bring all men whatsoever into the bond of peace and amity. That's shockin' wicked, aint it? to tell men who've been raised as enemies, who've been taught to hate and slaughter, that it's their interest as well as dooty to become good friends for the futur'. That's raally suthin' impious, even a'most too bad to write about. The World's Warehouse another Babel, where they spoke only one tongue till they were punished by confusion, whilst here they'll speak a hundred and only seek to jine in one—the common language of humanity. What will they tell us next, I wonder? Perhaps that the Prince is another Nimrod, because he sometimes goes a hunting; and Mr. Paxton another Adam, because he happens to be a gardener.

But the reel aint run out yet. There's another lot agin that have gone raving mad on politics; that look at the "World's Warehouse" as a sort of powder-house or bomb-shell, a revolutionary magazine crammed chock full of combustibles, that's all ready to explode as soon as the railways put their trains to it. Now, I vow I aint deceiving you, it's as true as our town clock, though it's noos more fit to bolt than for any man to masticate. It's actoolly the fact, that there are fools here who believe that this Congress of all Nations is nothing short of a big conspiracy—a meetin' of all the enemies England has got throughout the globe, who, under pretence of beginning business, are going to put an eend to her, are going to steal in a million strong without exciting any notice, and come down on her some mornin' airly afore she's well awake. Who mean first to dethrone the Queen, and give the Bank up for a scramble, and then burn down London and divide England into patches: the Government and people looking on, of course, quite paralysed, s'posing their terror didn't permit 'em to bolt off to the Continent. A rational story, aint it? Dont it read to the full as nat'ral as any passage in the primer. But you mustn't judge it yet, for it's got to git its crowning truth. It's a likeness, you may say, that's got all the striking features, but it wants the grand expression, and there's a touch to come will do it—will make it more than speaking—as Judge Gandy used to say of Colonel Trumbal's portraits. Call 'em speaking likenesses, I vow if they don't haller;" and I gess there's a yell in this one. Who do you think are to be the leaders in this treachery agin England? Now, take your time, don't hurry. Frenchmen, you'll say, of course, on account of the battle of Waterloo; Austrians, on account of Hungary; and Spaniards and Portugee, perhaps, on account of their liabilities—an easy way for a brave people to git rid of their old bonds. I thought you'd never hit it; I vow if they aint Amerikins—yes, Yankees every man on 'em, who'd do everything they could to send England under water; tho' she happens at this moment to be the plank on which they're floating—tho' she's taking all their cotton, and more than half of their tobacco. She must take their iron in the bargain, in exchange for her own gold!

Now, aint this enough to rile a man—to rise the dander of a Quaker? Don't they use us scandalous, to throw dirt at us in this way? Aint we never to be forgiven, because we wouldn't stand oppression from a borough-mongering Parliament, which they kick'd over themselves only twenty years ago, and so from useless colonists grew up to be good customers? But, then, these fellers say to me, "Why, we've read it in your papers, speshally the Noo York ones; seen the entire skeme in print—the whole road of it mapped out, so that you could not mistake a turning." Ah! they're knowing fellers, aint they, Uncle? They've got a wrinkle round their eye-lids, and can see all round a hill as clearly as most folks. They've found out a snake bed, aint they? They know a heap about our papers—who owns 'em, and who edits 'em; they can tell that to a man, tho' they don't keer to inform us; that an Englishman writes for one, and an Irishman for another; and, as a cross betwixt the two, perhaps a Scotchman for the third. I should like to ask these fellers, what's been the great cuss of our country—only to answer that; but, as they couldn't in half eternity, I'll just tell 'em that it's this: that she's been the asylum of all the scoundrels England hain't been able to transport—been a sort of doctor's basin, to catch all her stagnant blood in; that every prime rogue of her raising, the day he could cheat no longer, has run off to Amerikey; and what has he done there? Why, by way of getting credit, of course, he's call'd himself a victim, and set to work abusin' England in order to account for his desertin' her. He was an honest, industrious feller, who was crush'd by a conspiracy of the infernal aristocracy, not to say the King himself, and he thanks the stars we've got a press, in which he can pour out his indignation, or in other words a spout in which he can turn his dirty water. So he puts his hate in print, and it goes right off to England, and then its ketch'd up, and they sing out—"See the feelin' of Amerikey." But there's more to comit than that, there's the Irish in America. What's to be said of them? This last ten years has brought us over half a million of those fellers, and what do they tell us is the cause? misery and tyranny, famine and bad government. But do they say as much at home? Every mite, and suthin' more. Jest look into their own papers, and if you want to know what stands for Satan, you'll allers find it's the word Saxon. If you want to know how England's hated, and who are the proper fellers for a steam force of malignity, a sorter hundred cussing power, I guess you'll find it's them. Well, are they likely to get more civil arter the expence of emigration? Aint it natral they should bile up with a double head of scum? Yes, but now they're become Amerykins; and when they're ladled up in England, "Look here," cry out the noospapers—"see the nashonal antipathy!"

And so much for the feelin' generally about the Exhibition, but there's a speshal kind to menshun. What do the farmers think about? what's the fashion of their notions as to its objects and results? Well, I think I've said already, they don't vally it a mossel; don't see a grain of good in it, as far as regards themselves. But I guess that aint the tote on it; there's suthin' more than that. So far from givin' help, they rather think 'twill harm 'em. They consider it altogether as jist a move of the manyfacturers—a great dodge of the cotton spinners and the fabricators gen'rally to bring their wares into more notice, and enlarge their foreign trade, and in the measure that it's likely to benefit the spinners they think 'twill hurt themselves. That's a sound conclusion, aint it?—shows the lads have had some schooling, are first-rate hands at cyphering out their stake in the communitySS But as there's a word to say on this point, it's right to jot it down.

Now, there can't be a doubt, Uncle, that the farmers are over-loaded; that since free-trade has set in, the weight has slipp'd on their side, just as it had lodged itself afore upon the public shoulders generally. But the question comes to this: Is this the time to shift it? It's as easy to see as sunlight, that there's a pull jist now up hill. That England's got to get on higher ground to maintain her old position, and that her only chance of doing it is by means of manyfactures, which have jist been given head, and put freely to their work. They're sure to pull her up, with all the load she carries. They're the leaders born to do it. But there's a strain on the hull team; and the shaft horse staggers dreadful, is e'en arnest down-doubled. That's plaguey bad it's sartain, and you've jist a choice of evils—for the team to go ahead, and the shaft horse to stagger on, 'till they've topp'd the rise afore 'em, and got things upon a level, or pull up dead at once to give him due relief, and run the chance of the hull machine breaking down, and turning over. If the drivers know their work at all, they'll sing out "Go ahead!"

But there's another point to settle. It's a question, arter all, whether the farmers aint brought their present weight upon themselves in doing what they did to prop up the old war system, and for no reason in the world but because it brought high prices. Whilst that system lasted, of course it made their fortuns; they'd the feedin' of the country, and of course could charge jist what they pleased for it. But when peace came and prices fell, what was the story then? why that half on 'em fell too; went down whop as quick as Bonyparte, who, arter all their swearin' at him, I guess, was their best friend—was just the crutch they leant on, the prop to their shaky houses. He was their famine upon horseback, want and scarcity in uniform. General Bonypart, I reckon, was their general excuse; so, of course, the battle of Waterloo settled them, as well as Europe, and sent those who'd saved their money[1] to take keer on it in Amerikey; whilst it left all those who hadn't, to pay the price of the fun in England; and yet, would you believe it, Uncle, that there's hundreds of those fellows who would like to have the fun repeated! I vow if 'taint the fact, tho' they're groaning under the debt that all this fighting's heaped on 'em. They're sich everlastin' stoopids as to wish to make it bigger. A war, they say, is the thing that makes money cirkelate, and sets trade agoing properly; and it's good for mind as well as body. A country raally stagnates without a tussel now and then. It's like a feller as wants exercise, loses the use of half his muscles; no, a war—a war's the thing, that would send up wheat agin to a hundred shillins a quarter, set the farmer on his legs, and put every thing in motion: and so I guess it would; every body that had got a pound it would put in motion to Amerikey, and leave the class that had all the benefit to settle with their creditors.

Now, it is to pull the country out of the quag hole that the last war shoved it into, that the manyfacturers are working. It is to try to git a surplus by means of noo and more production, and then to adjust taxation and make the preshur even; and I want to know who but the farmers will come in for the first lift? And yet, would you believe it, Uncle, they either can't or won't allow it; they actually vow, upon the contrary, that this move will be their ruin; that they're already half gone as it is, but that this will top the bushel; that, instead of the manyfacturers being a yoke of bullocks, who will haul 'em for'ard, they're jist a set of prairie colts that will drag 'em clean over a precipice. They look at 'em, in fact, as their nat'ral born enemies, and wont allow it's possible that the two can ever thrive together. Because they're different classes, they hold there's a deadly war atwixt 'em, and a country can only prosper when one of the two is undermost, and I 'pose I needn't tell you which of the two they mean. Now aint that a pretty doctrine? a nat'ral born enmity 'twixt a pair of the vital organs—'twixt the right leg and the left one, or the two sides of the heart, the valve that's pumping in the blood, and the valve that's pumping out, when the welfare of the system depends on them conjointly—to talk of screwing up the stomach, in order to benefit the lungs!

Now, this being the case with them, you'll see, of course, it follows that——Hallo, hold on a bit; why, marsy on us, Uncle, what do you think's the noos from London, brought by the train just in, that's come all the way full split, like a thunderbolt in oil-skin, or a cow down old Niagara? Why, that the talk was true enough. There's a revolution brewing—a conspiracy's been found out of Socialists and Yankees, who are going to blow up the World's Warehouse, and then burn down the capital, unless they find it easier to shove it plump into the Thames. I wish I may be shot, if they don't tell me that the Government has found out all about it. How the Warehouse has been filled with gunpowder, smuggled in in the seats of rocking-chairs, that will go off upon percushun. Let a feller sit down on one on 'em, and whang he'll go thro' the sky-light. And in the bodies of pianys! You've only got to touch their keys, and they'll turn out infernal machines the hull on 'em. That it's s'posed that all the stattys have got a man inside of each on 'em, wholl break the plaster when its dark, and come out of his shell like a young rooster; and that the steam-ingins are head-quarters, chock full of red Republicans; and the leaders of the movement hold their sittin's in their bilers! Now, aint this really suthin' frightful, speshally as I've sent all my contributions up to London? And if the city's to be demolished, science will suffer too; so I can't stop to say no more—can't stop even to enquire whether it's likely to be true. There's the last train going off, and I reckon I'm off with it, and, if I aint doom'd to fall a martyr in the cause of science and fraternity—if I ain't going to be shot for holding a shake out in one hand, and a sassage machine in 'tother, you shall hear from me by next.

Your dootiful and affectionate,

PELEG E. WHEELER.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

(Concluded from page 532.)

CHAPTER X.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF ENGLAND.—*(Concluded.)*

On the 9th of September, 1839, a deputation from the Gateshead institution waited upon the authorities of the Newcastle Institute, to request their co-operation in promoting an exhibition of works of art, machinery, &c., for the joint advantage of the two institutions, when a sub-committee was appointed, and an exhibition was opened at Newcastle, on the 7th of April, 1840. This exhibition, which appears to have been very successful as a pecuniary speculation, comprehended generally similar articles to those already noticed at the Manchester exhibitions, and was more a show of pictures and curiosities, from which models and manufactures were not excluded, than a collection of the great industries of the locality. In 1843 another exhibition, which was a comparative failure, took place under the same auspices: 192,000 people visited the first Exhibition; whereas the second attracted only 43,000.

At Devonport, in 1844, an exhibition was held in the new Mechanics' Institution building, which deserves little notice, inasmuch as it was not, strictly speaking, an industrial exhibition, nor does it appear to have originated in any other idea than that of raising funds for the society in whose house it was held. The exhibition of 1850, however, appears to have been a strictly industrial exhibition, divided into ten distinct sections. These sections were—1. manufactures; 2. raw materials; 3. models, machines, &c.; 4. philosophical apparatus; 5. naval architecture; 6. fine arts, modern masters; 7. fine arts, old masters; 8. water-colour drawings; 9. natural history; 10. antiquities, curiosities, &c. In running through the list of exhibitors and prizeholders at this exhibition, it is pleasing to find the names of so many local celebrities. It is a good sign when such an institution is found to stimulate the energies of the ingenious and clever men within its influences. Prizes do not appear to have been awarded either at the Newcastle or at the Manchester exhibitions; but at that held in the autumn of last year at Devonport, a large sum was set apart for this purpose; and, although the institution realised only £250 by the show, their plan must be held far preferable to that of the above-mentioned societies. We find ten guineas and a life membership of the institution awarded to Jebus Bickle, Hayle Foundry, for his model of an improved semi-rotary steam-engine; a bronze medal awarded to Joshua Truscott, of Devonport, for a model rotary and street sprinkler. Prizes in the form of books and instruments were also distributed on this occasion. These awards were made at a public meeting.

Leeds followed the example of Manchester as early as 1839, and copied the plan of that town as closely as possible. The exhibition was rather a bazaar than an illustration of local industries; it contained, however, some excellent specimens of machinery and produce, which, at all events, indicated the willingness of local manufacturers to present their several excellences to public view within the walls of a common building. Among the objects exhibited on this occasion, we find surveying instruments, chemical and philosophical apparatus, steam-engines; a machine in action for making cards for wool and cotton—its merit consisting in cutting the steel wires, to become teeth, to the proper lengths, bending them into the shape of a U, piercing the holes, &c.—by Messrs. Curtis and Co., Sowerby Bridge; Walton's machine for raising the nap on woollen cloth, as a substitute for the teazle; flax machinery; and a peculiar machine, invented and constructed by Christian Schuster, who had been originally a cowherd.

Birmingham was behindhand in adopting the plans of Manchester, which had already been so successfully imitated by Leeds, Newcastle, Liverpool, Devonport, Derby, and other manufacturing towns. Mr. Wallis, well known as the former director of the Manchester School of Design, claims the honour of having suggested, that, in the plans for the establishment of a Birmingham School of Design, a periodical exhibition of manufacturing art should be included. Although this suggestion fell from Mr. Wallis in 1842, it was not before September, 1849, that a great Birmingham Exposition of Industry was opened. This exhibition was the most complete of any which had been yet held in this country. It filled the entire area of Bingley Hall. It represented very fairly the great variety of manufactures carried on in the vicinity of Birmingham. All the most eminent manufacturers contributed something representative of their several industries. A complete set of specimens, illustrative of the history of the English plastic arts, was not the least remarkable part of the exhibition; and elaborate samples of electro-plating indicated the future importance of this beautiful process; and the Stafford potteries contributed some splendid wares. The completeness and high character of this exhibition may be attributed in the first place to the stimulus which the adoption of schools of design had imparted to the manufacturing arts; and, in the second place, to the influence of the splendid French exhibition of 1844, as well as the enthusiasm with which the great Free-Trade Bazaar, held in Covent-Garden, in 1845, was received. These various causes had undoubtedly awakened English manufacturers to a sense of the wisdom of concentrating specimens of their manufacturing progress into a building, at regular intervals, for their mutual instruction.

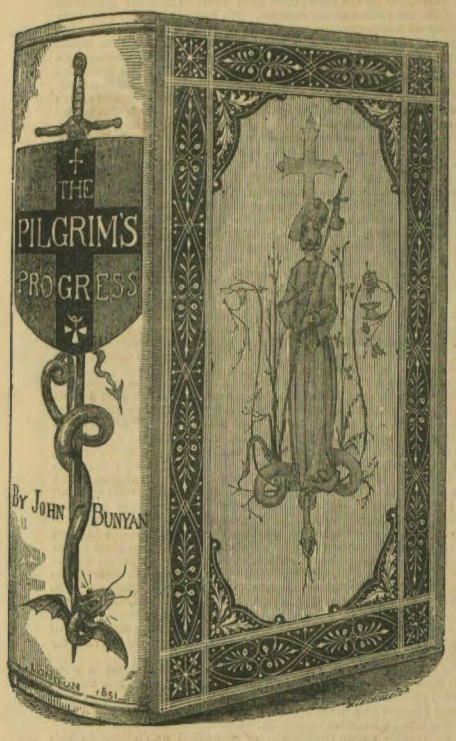
Of the Free-Trade Bazaar, remarkable and commendable as a commercial demonstration in favour of a political principle, no less than as a splendid picture of manufacturing England, it is not necessary to give a detailed account in a history of industrial exhibitions. It was a political bazaar, not a national exhibition.

Having rapidly traced the growth of provincial exhibitions in this country, and shown that, with one or two exceptions, they have been undertaken more with the view of raising funds for local societies than with the enlightened object of testing the relative excellences of local industries, the course of this history must return to the doings of the Society of Arts. It would have been a difficult matter to give a fair estimate of the enlightened efforts made by this body through a long series of years, and in the teeth of the most morbid opposition, had not Mr. Scott Russell compiled a statement of the society's efforts.

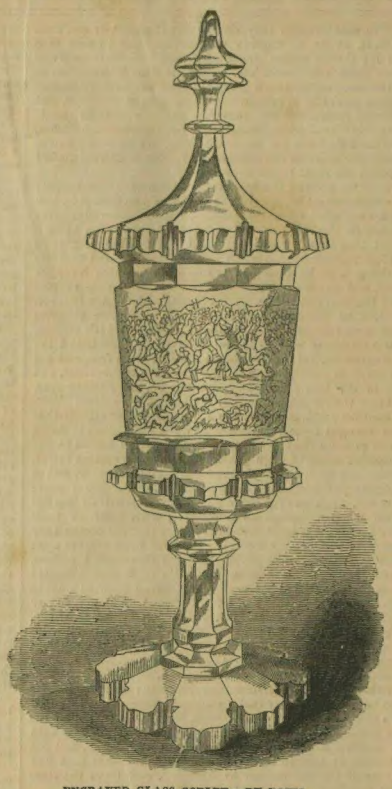
So early as 1844, Mr. Wishaw appears to have endeavoured to stir the energies of the British manufacturing public for the foundation of a great national exhibition of industry; but the records of the Society of Arts show that these commendable endeavours ended in two limited exhibitions within their walls, held in 1844 and 1845, the former of which was visited by 150 persons, and the latter by 800. The endeavour on the part of Mr. Wishaw is not here chronicled with the view of placing him before the public as the original propounder of periodical exhibitions in this country, since it is well known that so early as 1836 Mr. S. Richards, of Birmingham, corresponded with the Government relative to such a scheme; so that, in truth, the idea of a national exhibition of British industry (which, after all, is only an original recommendation to imitate France and Belgium) is fairly due to Mr. Richards. Mr. Wishaw, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Cole, and other gentlemen, have been introduced to the public as deserving almost exclusively the credit of working for the establishment of such exhibitions; but, before anything was known of these, Cornwall had set the country an example, Dublin had her periodical exhibitions, and annually the Society of Arts exhibited the specimens of manufactures to the producers of which it had awarded its annual premiums.

The earliest suggestion for the formation of periodical industrial exhibitions in connexion with the Society of Arts, was, according to Mr. Scott Russell, one made by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to some of the members, in 1845. Here we may surely find once more the effect of the splendid French Exhibition of 1844. The suggestion from the Prince was first taken up by Mr. Fothergill Cooke, in the same year; and, although an energetic committee was formed to carry out the project, and several members offered to advance considerable sums of money (of which the largest was £1000 offered by Mr. Stephenson), the attempt utterly failed. Mr. Scott Russell declares that "the public were indifferent, manufacturers lukewarm." The English people did not yet appreciate the advantages of such institutions; it was therefore resolved to force a sense of these advantages upon particular industries. Accordingly, premiums for works of industrial art were offered Messrs. Russell, Cooke, and others; and from these endeavours arose the offer of annual premiums, and those well-known annual exhibitions of the works of competitors. But the public was a dull pupil. In 1846 hardly any competitors came forward, and it was with difficulty the judges could find subjects worthy of reward. Before the distribution of premiums in 1846, his Royal Highness Prince Albert strongly urged on a deputation who waited on him the necessity of further exertions in this direction; observing that the manufactures of England, excelling in solidity and excellence, were outdone in beauty of design by those of other counties. His Royal Highness indicated the subjects for which encouragement should be held out. Accordingly, a new and enlarged series of prizes was issued, and preparations made for more extensive competition and exhibition in 1849. Even now the products of manufacturers were dragged from their factories; but the result was triumphant—twenty thousand persons visited the exhibition. No less than eighty thousand visitors attended the 1848 exhibition, and at that of 1849, to which the Queen and many members of the nobility contributed, it was clearly seen that public interest had been effectually awakened. The exhibition of 1847 was opened with the introductory remark, that "the first step to the improvement of an art or manufacture is the knowledge of what has already been done in that art or manufacture. To make improvements with advantage, we should begin at the very summit of that perfection which has already been attained." The exhibition was especially rich in artistic specimens of pottery and porcelain, glass, papier maché, and carving by machinery. Some specimens by J. Phillips were striking, and amongst the other fine specimens of the plastic arts were some beautiful manufactures by Messrs. Richardson and Co., of Stourbridge. In wood carving Messrs. Taylor, Williams, and Jordan exhibited some finely carved specimens. The exhibition of 1848 included fine specimens in modern marqueterie and wood-work, works in earthenware, works in coloured china, works in statuary porcelain, works in cast-iron, modern British bronzes, Summerly's art manufactures, works in glass, the specimens of soaps from new oils, paper-hangings. The exhibition of 1849 was, in most respects, an improvement on those of 1847-48.

While these annual exhibitions were proceeding, Prince Albert, in conjunction with several members of the Society of Arts, was busily employed arranging the preliminaries of the Great Exhibition, the doors of which are now opened to the world. In the beginning of March, 1848, a site for the erection of a building, to be triennially filled with specimens of British industry, had been obtained from the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests. How this comparatively unimportant plan, under the able direction of the Prince, was extended to the magnitude in which we find his last idea of the subject, is a matter which has been published in every channel of information throughout the world. The mortifications and impediments with which the Government delayed the execution of this great scheme, even to the preservation of a few old trees, are happily also patent to the world: it should be as widely known and recognised, that the notion of opening our industrial lists to all the nations is entirely due to the liberal mind of the Prince Consort. Of the success of his scheme it is now quite superfluous to speak; suffice it, that under his guidance England, the last country in civilised Europe to recognise the wisdom of holding industrial exhibitions, has sought to redeem the past by calling upon all the nations of the earth to compete with her in her own capital.



BUNYAN'S "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."—BY J. AND J. LEIGHTON.



ENGRAVED GLASS GOBLET.—BY BOHM.

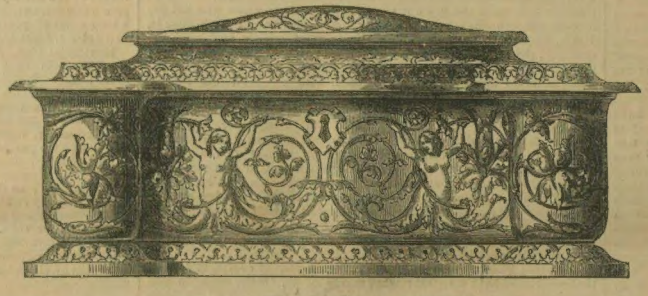
BIBLE COVER, IN METAL.—BY MESSRS. LEIGHTON, HARP-ALLEY.

BUNYAN'S "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS." J. AND J. LEIGHTON.

This characteristic binding to John Bunyan's immortal allegory was designed by Luke Limner, and most ably carried out by Messrs. J. and J. Leighton. In this binding the emblematical treatment is especially noticeable, and the workmanship is of a very high class.

BOHEMIAN GLASS.

The achievements of Bohemian art in coloured glass have long been matter of history, and they have until lately been considered to be beyond competition or rivalry. We are happy to have reason to believe, however, that within these last few years—since the removal of the hateful excise upon this branch of manufacture—the glass workers of England have made courageous and successful efforts to disprove this old prejudice, and have produced articles which, as to colouring alone, might safely stand beside the best from Bohemia, whilst in the quality of the glass they undoubtedly surpass the latter. Nevertheless, the Bohemian manufacture is still a very interesting one, and the specimens exhibited very beautiful. Our Engraving represents several of these, the designs of which are varied and pleasing.]



JEWEL CASKET.—BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

BIBLE-COVER. BY LEIGHTON.

Messrs. Leighton exhibit many quaint devices for bookbinding, one of which, ornamented in metal for a bible, we engrave. It is of an antique character, and is designed by Luke Limner, who has distinguished himself by several other productions of this class.

ENGRAVED GLASS GOBLET. A. BOHM.

This most exquisitely engraved goblet, though exhibited in the Hamburgh department, is the work of Augustus Bohm, of Meistordorf, in Bohemia, and owes its location to the circumstance of its talented fabricator residing at Hamburgh. The skill displayed in engraving the glass, so as to produce a perfect bas-relief, is most marvellous; and, when the numerous figures in action and horses (for the scene is a battle-field), are taken into consideration, an extreme length of time must necessarily have been spent in its realization. The glass is pure flint, and colourless.

JEWEL-CASKET. JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

This is in papier maché, and is from the designs of Mr. W. H. Fitz-Cooke. In its general shape it is good, and the ornaments are well adapted to their respective places.

BOHEMIAN GLASS.

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